

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND
SPECIES.

By the Rev. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.

[Read April 14, 1896.]

XIX.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

CALODEMA.

C. Wallacei, Deyr. There is an example of this insect in Mr. French's collection, which that gentleman informs me was taken in N. Queensland.

STIGMODERA.

S. magnifica, sp. nov. Sat lata; metallico-viridis, prothoracis disco elytrisque violaceo-purpureis, his fascia mediana communi sat lata aurantiaca ornatis; capite longitudinaliter concavo, antice grosse leviter (postice magis profunde minus grosse) punctulato; prothorace fortiter transverso, acervatim sat fortiter punctulato, antice valde angustato, lateribus mox ante basin fortiter dilatato-rotundatis; elytris fortiter striatis, striis leviter punctulatis, interstitiis convexis fere ut striæ punctulatis, lateribus postice crenulatis, apice breviter bispinoso. Long., 10 l.; lat., $4\frac{1}{5}$ l.

This magnificent insect is quite distinct by its color and markings from all others known to me. It should be placed I think near *S. alternozona*, Thoms.

N. Queensland; in the collection of Mr. French.

ELATERIDÆ.

TETRIGUS.

This genus is new to the Australian fauna. The antennæ are of very characteristic form in their lamellæ being given off from the base (not the apex) of the lamellated joint. The antennæ of the following species are exactly like those of *T. parallelus*, Cand. (as figured, Mon. Elat., vol. I., pl. v., fig. 5a), except in their apical joint being differently formed. The head too is very distinctive, the forehead being abruptly truncate in front, with the part which Dr. Candèze calls the "plaque nasale" abruptly perpendicular.

T. australicus, sp. nov. Elongatus; subparallelus; pubescens; capite prothoraceque crebre subtilius punctulatis; hoc quam

longiori parum latiori, angulis posticis retrorsum productis acutis carinatis; elytris prothoraci latitudine æqualibus, apice breviter submucronatis, subtiliter striatis, striis sat subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis, interstitiis planis crebre subtiliter punctulatis; antennarum articulo ultimo ad apicem breviter subappendiculato. Long., 16—18 l.; lat., 4—4½ l.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. French.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

SPILOSCAPHA.

S. thalloides, Pasc. This species (described by Mr. Pascoe as a *Platydema*) is certainly a *Spiloscapa*. Mr. Bates (E.M.M., IX., p. 203) has already expressed the opinion that the description of *P. thalloides* reads like that of *S. crassicornis*. Examples before me are certainly *P. thalloides*, equally certainly a *Spiloscapa*, and scarcely less certainly *S. crassicornis*, Bates,—which name consequently should be regarded as a synonym of Mr. Pascoe's name.

BRENTHIDÆ.

HORMOCERUS.

H. fossulatus, sp. nov. Griseo-brunneus, prothoracis sulco intus plus minusve flavescenti; opacus; rostro quam prothorax vix breviori, postice longitudinaliter sulcato; antennis quam rostrum multo brevioribus, robustis, articulis (basali apicali-que exceptis) transversis; prothorace longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, ad latera grosse vix crebre punctulatis, antice angustato; elytris sulcatis, sulcis grosse punctulatis, interstitiis costulatis.

Maris rostro recto ad apicem dilatato; prothorace quam latiori duplo longiori; elytris ad apicem late explanatis; abdominis segmentis basalibus 2 late profunde concavis.

Feminae rostro manifeste arcuato; prothorace quam latiori sesquolongiori; elytris ad apicem vix explanatis; abdominis segmentis basalibus 2 grosse vermiculatis, haud concavis. Long. (rostr. excepto), 8—10 l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ — $1\frac{9}{10}$ l.

The genus *Hormocerus* has not, I believe, been previously recorded as Australian. The above species is clothed with a kind of dust-like squamosity which however is wanting on the front half of the rostrum and is very sparse on the disc of the prothorax. The antennæ are inserted (in the male scarcely, in the female distinctly) behind the middle of the rostrum.

N. Queensland; Cairns; sent to me by Mr. Froggatt and Mr. Masters.

MESETIA (gen. nov. *Brenthidarum*).

Mas. Caput fere ut *Ithysteni* sed paullo minus elongatum; rostrum leviter compressum quam prothorax paullo longius, supra longitudinaliter sulcatum ad apicem minus dilatatum; antennæ fere ut *Ithysteni* sed paullo breviores; prothorax et elytra fere ut *Ithysteni* sed his (speciei typicæ) sat fortiter striatis; femora postica vix ultra abdominis segmentum 2^{um} extensa; tarsorum posticorum articulus 1^{us} quam sequentes 2 conjuncti haud longior; abdominis segmenta basalia 2 longitudinaliter concava.

Femina latet.

In M. Lacordaire's arrangement of the *Brenthida* this genus is referable without hesitation to the division consisting of the two groups *Belorhynchides* and *Ithystenides* (which are distinguished *inter se* by the tarsi either "robust, with the basal joint not longer than the next two together" or "slender, with the basal joint longer") but it seems to be intermediate between those groups, having slender tarsi the basal joint of which does not exceed the next two in length. I cannot find that it has been hitherto characterised.

M. amæna, sp. nov. Rufo-testacea; capite antennis prothoracis vittis 3 pedibus elytrorum parte suturali et corporis subtus partibus lateralibus nigro-piceis, elytrorum vittis discoidalibus 3 angustis flavo-testaceis; capite prothoraceque fere levibus; elytris leviter striatis, striis crebre minus fortiter punctulatis. Long. (rostro excepto), 8 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.

N.S. Wales; Tweed River District; sent by Mr. Froggatt.

LONGICORNES.

OPSIDOTA.

O. æstuosa, sp. nov. Mas. Rufa, pilis albis sat sparsim vestita, his in prothoracis basi maculis 3 et in scutello condensatis; sat grosse (elytrorum apicem versus vix rugulose) ruguloso-punctulata; antennis quam corpus vix longioribus, articulis (basalibus 2 exceptis) fortiter compressis, 3^o quam 4^{us} subbreviori, 11^o appendiculato; prothorace quam longiori fere sesquialtiori, ante medium rotundato-dilatato, in disco longitudinaliter breviter elevato-glabro; elytrorum apice suturali spiniformi. Long., 15 l.; lat., $4\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Feminae antennis quam corpus multo brevioribus, oculis quam maris inter se minus approximatis. Long., 18 l.; lat., 5 l.

Sculptured almost exactly as *Anatisis laminosus*, Newm., but a little more coarsely on the basal part of the elytra. Also bears considerable resemblance to *A. Frenchi*, Blackb., but at once distinguishable by its male having non-flabellate antennæ.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. French.

ACROGENIUS (gen. nov. *Cerambycidae*).

Caput antice productum; oculi emarginati, vix subtiliter granulati; antennæ (feminæ?) quam corpus sat breviores (articulis haud spinosis, 1° modico, 2° brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} et quam 4^{us} duplo longiori, 5° quam 4^{us} vix breviori); prothorax subcylindricus inermis; elytra ad apicem truncata haud spinosa; coxæ intermediæ extus clausæ; femora petiolata, elongata, ad apicem subito valde clavata (posticis elytra paullo superantibus); tarsorum posticorum articulus 1^{us} quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti vix longior.

Its finely granulate eyes (about as finely as in *Ectosticta*, in which however the granulation is less fine than in many genera of the section) refer this genus to the second of M. Lacordaire's sections of the *Cerambycides*. In that section the combination of "intermediate coxæ closed externally," "front coxæ rather widely separated from each other," "head not narrowed behind," "elytra punctulate," "elytral epipleuræ obsolete," "eyes rather distant from each other" places this genus among six "groupes" which M. Lacordaire says cannot be distinguished *inter se* by any sharply defined character. Of these groups it appears to me that the *Tillomorphides* is the one in which the present genus is most at home. Its antennæ are not long enough for the *Rhopalophorides*, and other objections occur in respect of the remaining four. The most striking character seems to lie in its femora, all of which are petiolate and clavate in the most exaggerated degree, the petiole of the front femora being a little longer than (of the intermediate nearly twice as long as, and of the hind more than twice as long as) the clavate black apex. Thus the femora are not unlike those of *Ectosticta* except in being (especially the hind pair which are half again as long as the intermediate) much longer. The head, prothorax and antennæ are very much like those of *Acrocyrta chrysoderes*, Pasc., except in the yellow of the prothorax being of the derm (not caused by pubescence) and in the antennæ not being spinose.

A. tinctus, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; setis subtilibus erectis sat sparsim vestitus; capite meso- et meta- sternis pedibus (femorum petiolo excepto) prothoracis macula parva et elytris (notulis nonnullis exceptis) nigris, partibus ceteris rufo-testaceis, elytrorum notulis flavis exceptis [sc. in utroque elytro sutura et margine laterali usque ultra medium, plaga subscutellari elevata eburnea, notula lineari discoidali eburnea litteram 4 (sursum deorsum versatam) simulanti, inter hanc et marginem lateralem linea eburnea oblique posita, et fascia eburnea paullo ante apicem posita], antennis ad basin fere nigris ultra medium fusciscentibus;

capite fortiter (antice sat crebre postice sat sparsim) punctulato; prothorace subvelutino subopaco haud perspicue sculpturato, longitudine latitudini æquali, subcylindrico (sed lateribus leviter arcuatis); elytris crebre grosse rugulose (prope apicem minus crebre minus grosse) punctulatis. Long., $4\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The elytral markings are not much like those of any other species known to me; the elevated ivory-like lines are of a pale yellow color and are placed on patches of brighter yellow than themselves and of similar shape. If the yellow color be taken as the ground, the blackish markings are (*a*) a large basal patch not quite touching the lateral margins and interrupted at the suture (*b*) a mark resembling the letter L (reversed on the left elytron); regarding the yellow color as the markings the head of the insect must be towards the observer to produce the effect of a yellow L, which is then seen on what appears to be the left elytron, that on the right elytron being then reversed (*c*) a patch covering the whole of about the apical quarter of the elytra.

N. Queensland; in the collection of Mr. French.

PHYTOPHAGA.

(Tribe) EUPODA.

CHEILOXENA.

C. insignis, sp. nov. Subelongata; minus opaca; fusca, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, elytrorum tuberculis nigris; pilis brevibus albidis sat sparsim (his hic illic in elytris maculatim condensatis) vestita; prothorace sat transverso vix crebre punctulato, lateribus dentatis; elytris sat crebre vix seriatim tuberculatis; antennarum articulis 8° — 10° brevibus submoniliformibus. Long., 4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ — 2 l.

Readily distinguishable from *C. Westwoodi*, Baly, *inter alia* by the short submoniliform joints 8—10 of its antennæ and the whitish hair-like scales of its surface which are condensed on the elytra to form rather conspicuous spots some of them considerably larger than any of the yellowish spots on the elytra of *Westwoodi*; also by the much more numerous and confusedly arranged tubercles of its elytra. Differs also from *C. Frenchæ*, Blackb., by the presence of lateral prothoracic teeth.

Victoria and N.S. Wales; on Eucalyptus.

(Tribe) GALERUCIDES.

In M. Lacordaire's classification this "tribe" forms the last section of the family *Phytophaga*. It is very numerously represented in Australia but up to the present time comparatively few of its Australian species have been described and named, and

those which have been named have not been treated of systematically or collectively. The following is an attempt at a systematic treatment of the tribe. I have no doubt that errors will be found in my work, and I do not think it possible to issue such a work as I am attempting without running the risk of error, as many of the existing descriptions are of such a nature that the identification of the species they refer to is most difficult, and even the apportionment of the species to *genera* is in some cases almost a matter of guess-work. M. Lacordaire divides the tribe into the "sub-tribes" *Halticides* and *Galerucides* according as the hind femora are or are not dilated giving the insects saltatorial faculties.

(Sub-Tribe) HALTICIDES.

Of this sub-tribe 78 species have been described and they are distributed among 19 genera. Two of these—*Haltica splendida*, Oliv., and *H. smaragdula*, Oliv.—are not intelligibly characterised and it is not possible to refer them to any *genus* with confidence. In Mr. Masters' Catalogue the former stands as a true *Haltica* (possibly correctly), the latter as an *Arsipoda*, but the description of the latter characterises the basal joint of its hind tarsi as "*valde elongatus*" which is inconsistent with a place in *Arsipoda*; I can offer no suggestion as to what it really is. It is quite possible that some of my generic determinations may not stand—*e.g.*, I think it probable that *Arsipoda* will be sub-divided eventually and I doubt the Australian *Crepidodera* remaining in permanent association with the European species of that genus. Under these circumstances it seems necessary to preface my work with a tabulated statement of generic characters which will enable the student to determine without hesitation to what genus I refer the insects treated of in this memoir. I regret that I am unable to place the genus *Platycephala* in the tabulation; unfortunately however its author has not stated whether its antennæ are approximate at the base; if they are not approximate (but in that case surely the author, Dr. Baly, could not have overlooked the character) *Platycephala* must be extremely close to *Amphimela*; if they are approximate the genus seems to be near *Arsipoda* structurally (judged by Dr. Baly's diagnosis) but to differ *inter alia* by its hind tibiæ being strongly dentate. In the following pages I characterise three new genera and 56 new species of *Halticides*, besides recording as Australian four genera not previously attributed to Australia.

A. Front coxal cavities closed.

B. Apical joint of hind tarsi not abnormally dilated.

C. Claws bifid Podontia.

CC. Claws appendiculate.

D. Antennæ very widely separated at the base ... Amphimela.

DD. Antennæ not abnormally separated at the base.

E. Mesosternum distinct.	
F. Hind tibiæ distinctly sulcate.	
G. Prothorax with an anterior sulcus on either side	Nisotra.
*GG. Prothorax without anterior sulci.	
H. Intermediate tibiæ not dentate externally.	
I. Basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the two following together	Xenidia
II. Basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the two following together...	Arsipoda
HH. Intermediate tibiæ dentate externally	Plectroscelis.
FF. Hind tibiæ not or scarcely furrowed	Crepidodera.
EE. Mesosternum concealed	Spherophyma.
BB. Apical joint of hind tarsi strongly swollen	Opisthopygme.
AA. Front coxal cavities open behind.	
B. Claws simple	Docema.
BB. Claws appendiculate.	
C. Hind tibiæ unarmed	Licyllus.
CC. Hind tibiæ mucronate.	
D. Apical joint of hind tarsi not abnormally dilated.	
E. Mucro of hind tibiæ normal.	
F. Antennæ 11-jointed.	
G. Mesosternum distinct.	
H. Prothorax devoid of sulci.	
I. Basal joint of hind tarsi not excessively elongated.	
J. Hind tibiæ rounded or truncate at apex.	
K. Species of large size (more than 2 l.)	Sutrea.
KK. Very small species (about 1 l.)	Phyllotreta.
JJ. Apex of hind tibiæ divided into two short lobes	Aphthona.
II. Basal joint of hind tarsi half as long as its tibia	Longitarsus.
HH. Prothorax with a transverse sulcus only.	
I. Prothoracic sulcus bent hindward on either side to reach the base.	
J. Mucro of front tibiæ normal	Hyphaltica.
JJ. Mucro of front tibiæ very small placed above the tarsus	Halticodes.
II. Prothoracic sulcus entirely transverse	Haltica.
HHH. Prothorax with both transverse and longitudinal sulci.	
I. All the tibia mucronate	Xuthea.
II. Only the hind tibiæ mucronate	Lactica.
GG. Mesosternum concealed	Sphaeroderma.
FF. Antennæ with only 10 joints	Psylliodes.
FFF. Antennæ with only 9 joints	Enneamera.
EE. Mucro of hind tibiæ bifid	Dibolia.
DD. Apical joint of hind tarsi strongly swollen	Cedionychis.

* I have attributed (with hesitation) to *Arsipoda* one species in which the basal sulci are interruptedly elongated nearly to the front margin.

AMPHIMELA.

A. australis, Blackb. I have received from Mr. Masters an example taken near Sydney which I hesitate to separate from this species although it differs markedly in coloring, its prothorax being entirely of a clear yellow color and its antennæ entirely pitchy-black. It is also of somewhat different form being a wider insect with its greatest width slightly behind the middle of the elytra; this difference of form may be sexual. Even as a variety it seems distinct enough to bear a name so I propose to call it "var. ? *piceicornis*."

XENIDIA.

The following species seem to be referable to this genus which has not previously been reported as Australian. Unfortunately it is not possible to be quite certain in identifying *Xenidia* without an authentic type as its author (Dr. Baly) does not say whether its front coxæ are closed behind. The following are the leading characters of the species described below: front coxæ closed behind; anterior four tibiæ unarmed (Dr. Baly gives no information regarding the front tibiæ); transverse sulcus of prothorax feeble or wanting; claws appendiculate; hind tibiæ very much as in *Plectroscelis* but with an even wider sulcus, and not furnished with a tooth externally; basal joint of hind tarsi longer than the following two together.

X. peticornis, sp. nov. Late ovalis; nitida; fortiter convexa; subtus picea; supra cupreo-purpurea, antennarum articulis 3° 4° 11° que plus minusve testaceis, pedibus plus minusve piceis vel rufo-piceis (femoribus posticis supra fere nigris purpureo-tinctis); capite lævi; oculis magnis; antennis quam corpus paullo brevioribus, sat gracilibus, apicem versus paullo incrassatis [articulo 1° modico, 2° quam 1ⁱ dimidium longiori, 3° quam 1^{us} sublongiori, 4° quam 3^{us} maris haud (feminae paullo) breviori, 5° 3° longitudine æquali]; prothorace fortiter transverso, transversim leviter sulcato (sulco fortiter punctulato) et utrinque impresso, minus perspicue (sulco transverso excepto) punctulato, antice leviter angustato, lateribus sat fortiter marginatis leviter arcuatis paullo pone marginem anticum angulatis; elytris leviter (marginem versus fortius) striatis, striis fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis planis (marginem versus convexis) subtiliter punctulatis; tibiis posticis dilatatis fortiter sulcatis, sulci margine externo fortiter crenulato; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis æquali. Long., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The coloring of this species,—especially the pallid (in some examples almost white) apical joint of its antennæ,—distinguishes it from its previously described congeners.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele near Cairns.

X. bizonata, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; sat nitida; sat fortiter convexa; obscure cyanea, antennarum parte intermedia elytrorum parte dimidia anteriori mesosterno metasternoque rufo-fulvis; capite fere ut præcedentis sed antennis paullo brevioribus, articulo 3° (?feminae solum) quam 4^{us} manifeste longiori; prothorace fere ut præcedentis sed sparsim sat fortiter punctulato; elytris (colore excepto) fere ut præcedentis sed paullo magis elongatis; pedibus fere ut præcedentis sed tibiaram posticarum sulci margine externo minus distincte crenulato. Long., 1½ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

An easily recognisable species on account of its color and markings.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele near Cairns.

X. melancholica, sp. nov. Late ovalis; nitida; fortiter convexa; nigra vix cyanescens, antennarum articulis 2—6 plus minusve testaceis, capite fere ut *X. picticornis* sed antennis manifeste brevioribus, articulo 3° (?feminae solum) quam 4^{us} manifeste longiori; prothorace utrinque ad basin vix impresso, transversim haud sulcato, cetera ut *X. picticornis*; elytris subtiliter seriatim punctulatis, nullo modo striatis, interstitiis subtilissime punctulatis; pedibus ut *X. picticornis*. Long., 1½ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l. (vix).

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele near Cairns.

ARSIPODA.

There is great diversity of facies among the species that, according to Dr. Baly, ought to be attributed to this genus; but amid this diversity there seems to be great structural uniformity. I refer below (under *A. aeneofulva*) to the sexual characters. The males, it may also be noted, have (I think in all the species) a fovea near the apex of the fifth ventral segment from which a furrow (varying from a deep sulcus to a fine line) runs hindward towards the base of the segment. In some few species the males have the hind femora strongly toothed. The following tabulated statement of characters includes those of the previously named species with the exception of *A. bifrons*, Er., which I am unable to place. I should have felt some hesitation in identifying *A. chrysis*, Oliv., had I not possessed an example ticketed as that species from the collection of Dr. Chapuis who probably had good reason for his identification.

A. Elytra dark or metallic.

B. Seriate puncturation of elytra well defined—
at any rate near the base.

C. Prothorax with a transverse impression.

D. Elytra dark, prothorax (at any rate partly) red.

E. Anterior femora testaceous or red.

- F. Head not impressed with deep foveæ.
 G. Punctures in elytral series closely placed *laeviceps*, Blackb.
 GG. Punctures in elytral series much less closely placed *languida*, Blackb.
 FF. Head impressed with deep foveæ... *Erichsoni*, Baly.
 EE. Anterior femora black *bicolor*, Waterh.
 DD. Elytra and prothorax uniformly dark or (if scarcely so) with metallic gloss.
 E. Abdomen wholly dark, or at most apical segment partly reddish.
 F. Size moderate or large.
 G. Form more or less *elongate*-oval.
 H. Antennæ (at most basal part excepted) piceous or black.
 I. Hind angles of prothorax not acutely dentiform.
 J. Elytra with a well-defined sub-basal transverse impression.
 K. Elytral interstices somewhat strongly punctulate *chrysis*, Oliv.
 KK. Elytral interstices scarcely visibly punctulate *jocosa*, Blackb.
 JJ. Elytra evenly convex or nearly so *concolor*, Blackb.
 II. Hind angles of prothorax acutely dentiform *cæruleata*, Baly.
 HH. Antennæ entirely pallid *æneo-fulva*, Blackb.
 GG. Form very short and broad *Lownei*, Baly.
 FF. Size very small (long. 1 l.).
 G. All the femora dark *consanguinea*, Blackb.
 GG. The anterior femora fulvous *parvula*, Jac.
 EE. Apical two or three segments of abdomen red in both sexes *Macleayi*, Baly.
 CC. Prothorax devoid of transverse impression.
 D. Elytra dark, prothorax red.
 E. Abdomen black *fulvicollis*, Baly.
 EE. Abdomen entirely rufous *spectabilis*, Blackb.
 DD. Elytra and prothorax uniformly of dark color.
 E. Form more or less *elongate*-oval.
 F. Seriate punctures of elytra well defined at least in front half.
 G. Femora at least as dark as the tibiæ.
 H. Prothorax at most *moderately* narrowed anteriorly.
 I. Apical portion of antennæ very strongly incrassate.
 J. Abdomen unicolorous *picipes*, Baly.
 JJ. Apical portion of abdomen rufo-testaceous *crassicornis*, Waterh.
 II. Apical portion of antennæ but little incrassate *consuta*, Germ.

- HH. Prothorax twice as wide at base as at apex *striatipennis*, Blackb.
- GG. Femora rufous, tibiae blackish... *femorata*, Baly.
- FF. Seriate punctures of elytra obsolete except close to the base ... *detersa*, Blackb.
- EE. Form short and broad.
- F. Elytra distinctly striate, legs fulvous *fulvipes*, Baly.
- FF. Elytra not striate.
- G. Legs fulvous *deceptrix*, Blackb.
- GG. Femora black *pallidicornis*, Blackb.
- BB. Elytra without seriate puncturation (at least in front part of disc).
- C. Prothorax without a transverse sulcus.
- D. Prothorax and elytra concolorous or nearly so.
- E. Form *elongate*-oval (general color black)
- F. Elytra entirely black *holomelana*, Germ.
- FF. Elytra reddish in apical half ... *terminalis*, Blackb.
- EE. Form short and broad (color green)... *nitida*, Waterh.
- D. Elytra dark, prothorax red.
- E. Elytra rugulose *rugulosa*, Baly.
- EE. Elytra not rugulose *humatodera*, Baly.
- CC. Prothorax with a transverse sulcus ... *paradoxa*, Blackb.
- AA. Elytra non-metallic, more or less testaceous.
- B. Size large ($2\frac{1}{2}$ l. or more) *podontioides*, Blackb.
- BB. Size moderate or small (less than 2 l.).
- C. Form *elongate*-oval.
- D. Elytra with strongly defined seriate puncturation.
- E. Punctures in the elytral rows closely placed *vnescens*, Blackb.
- EE. Punctures in the elytral rows very distantly placed *fossipennis*, Blackb.
- DD. Elytra with scarcely traceable seriate puncturation.
- E. Antennae (except at base) dark piceous.
- F. Prothorax closely punctulate ... *jugularis*, Blackb.
- FF. Prothorax sparsely punctulate ... *hepatica*, Blackb.
- EE. Antennae testaceous *acuminata*, Waterh.
- CC. Form broadly oval or subquadrate.
- D. Seriate puncturation of elytra well defined.
- E. Prothorax narrowed in front.
- F. Elytral sculpture continuous almost to the apex.
- G. Lateral margins of prothorax narrowed towards base.
- H. Longitudinal furrow on each side of prothorax normal ... *variegata*, Waterh.
- HH. Longitudinal furrow on each side of prothorax excessively wide *collaris*, Blackb.
- GG. Lateral margins of prothorax not narrowed towards base ... *picturata*, Blackb.
- FF. Elytral sculpture obsolete in apical one-third *variabilis*, Blackb.
- EE. Prothorax fully as wide across front as across base *laticollis*, Blackb.
- DD. Seriate puncturation of elytra obsolete *ovata*, Waterh.

A. læviceps, sp. nov. Mas. Ovalis; nitida; nigra, capite prothorace antennarum basi abdominis apice pedibusque rufis; capite lævi, inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, sat robustis, articulo 1° incrassato minus elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} vix breviori, 4° 3° sat æquali; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, subcrebre minus fortiter punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis incrassatis oblique truncatis; elytris leviter striatis (striis discoidalibus antice obsoletis), striis sat grosse sat crebre punctulatis, interstitiis punctulatis (postice et latera versus leviter convexis; femoribus posticis inermibus.

Feminae pedibus posticis nigris, abdomine concolori. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ —2 l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

Near *A. Erichsoni*, Baly, but differing *inter alia* in its red head, which is devoid of foveæ above the eyes.

Victoria and N.S. Wales; in mountainous places.

A. languida, sp. nov. Mas. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; subtus nigra, abdomine postice capiteque rufis; supra (antennis pedibusque inclusis, illis apicem versus piceo-tinctis) rufa, capite postice infuscato, elytris æneo-viridibus, nonnihil auratis; capite minus distincte punctulato, inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus; minus robustis, articulis fere ut *A. lævicipitis* sed 1° paullo longiori minus incrassato; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, crebre subtilius punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter minus fortiter sulcato, antice angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis incrassatis oblique late truncatis; elytris vix striatis, seriatim minus fortiter minus crebre punctulatis, interstitiis planis punctulatis.

Feminae antennis paullo brevioribus, pedibus posticis infuscatis, prothorace medio infuscato. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Nearest to *A. bicolor*, Waterh. (probably) which is very insufficiently described, but as the femora of that species are said to be black I presume that this insect is not identical with it.

Victoria.

A. concolor, sp. nov. Mas. Ovalis, subelongata; nitida; obscure viridis, antennarum basi pedibusque vix picescentibus; capite inter oculos manifeste punctulato et transversim sulcato; antennis robustis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 1° modico sat incrassato, 2° sat brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} subbreviori quam 4^{us} vix longiori; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori sat quadrato, minus convexo, antice parum angustato, sat crebre sat distincte punctulato, transversim

(leviter) et utrinque longitudinaliter (sat profunde) sulcato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis subtuberculiformibus; elytris æqualibus, vix striatis, seriatim concinne nec fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis planis minus subtiliter punctulatis.

Femina latet. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

A very distinct species, nearest perhaps to *chrysis*, Oliv., but differing *inter alia* in color, in its less convex and more quadrate prothorax and its evenly convex elytra.

Victoria.

A. jocosa, sp. nov. Mas. Ovalis, fere subparallela; nitida; nigra, capite prothoraceque læte viridibus, elytris cupreo-violaceis, antennarum articulis basalibus 4 (basali supra excepto) et tibiærum basi summa rufis; capite obsolete vix subtiliter punctulato, inter oculos minus distincte sulcato, a sulco antrorsum usque ad clypei apicem (longitudinaliter) præter modum anguste carinato; antennis ut *A. concoloris*; prothorace fere ut *A. concoloris* sed paullo magis obsolete punctulato, antice magis angustato; elytris paullo pone basin late leviter sat distincte transversim impressis, vix striatis, seriatim sat subtiliter nec crebre punctulatis, puncturis in parte antica discoidali multo magis sparsim dispositis, interstitiis planis pernitidis fere lævibus vel potius subtilissime punctulatis.

Femina latet. Long., $2\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

An extremely nitid and brilliantly colored species, remarkable for the narrowness and strong elevation of the convexity running forward between the antennæ from the transverse sulcus on the head.

Australia; I am not quite sure of the exact habitat, but it is almost certainly in Victoria.

A. æneofulva, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; obscure fulva, æneo-micans, antennis pedibusque sordide testaceis; capite crebre subtilius punctulato, inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo brevioribus apicem versus paullo incrassatis, articulo 1° modico, 2° minus brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} sat breviori quam 4^{us} paullo longiori; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, sat æqualiter cum capite punctulato, antice vix angustato, lateribus parum arcuatis, angulis anticis fortiter incrassatis oblique truncatis; elytris vix striatis, seriatim concinne sat subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The color seems to be distinctive,—piceous (a little more pallid towards the apex) with a strongly marked bronzy gloss. This species somewhat resembles the preceding in sculpture but has the transverse sulcus of its prothorax much feebler. It is also a

considerably more elongate insect with shorter antennæ, different color, &c. The female does not differ from the male except in its slightly shorter antennæ, less dilated basal joint of tarsi, and differently formed apical segment of abdomen.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

A. consanguinea, sp. nov. Sat elongata, postice sat angustata; nitida; supra viridis vel cyanea; subtus picea, antennis testaceis apicem versus vix vel manifeste infuscatis, femoribus rufo-piceis, tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, articulis basalibus 2 incrassatis (hoc quam 3^{us} haud longiori); capite cum prothorace subfortiter vix crebre punctulato, illo haud transversim carinato; prothorace sat transverso, antice angustato, ad basin utrinque longitudinaliter breviter sulcato, sulcis longitudinalibus sulco transverso conjunctis; elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis in striis sat magnis, interstitiis apicem lateraque versus costiformibus. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

This species must be very near *A. parvula*, Jac., but differs from the description of that species in many respects; the legs are differently colored; there is no trace of any transverse ridge on its forehead. The interstices of the elytral striæ are not "costate throughout" but distinctly so only near the lateral margins and the apex. I have seen numerous examples of this insect, which do not vary *inter se* except in the upper surface of some of them being cyaneous rather than green and the antennæ being more or less infuscate near the apex.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele and Mr. Cowley.

A. spectabilis, sp. nov. Fem. Ovalis, minus elongata; nitida; rufa, elytris obscure violaceis, antennis apicem versus et femorum posticorum apice piceo-nigris; capite minus distincte (inter oculos subfortiter sparsim) punctulato, inter oculos sulcato, juxta oculorum (his subapproximatis) partem postico-internam utrinque profunde excavato; antennis vix robustis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, articulo 1^o incrassato minus elongato, 2^o minus brevi, 3^o quam 1^{us} vix breviori quam 4^{us} sat longiori; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, subtilius minus crebre punctulato, antice sat angustato utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis fortiter incrassatis oblique truncatis; elytris vix striatis, striis subtilius sat crebre punctulatis, interstitiis planis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$ l.

Mas. latet.

A notable species on account of the very wide and deep sulci

on the head at the postero-internal corner of the eyes (which in most *Arsipodæ* are much slighter impressions) and the comparatively narrow interval between the eyes.

Queensland ; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

A. detersa, sp. nov. Mas. Ovalis ; minus elongata ; nitida ; subtus cum antennis pedibusque nigra ; supra obscure cyanescens vel violacea ; capite inter oculos leviter sulcato, dupliciter (subtiliter et sat fortiter) nec crebre punctulato ; antennis robustis quam corporis dimidium parum longioribus, apicem versus incrassatis ; articulo 1° modico, 2° sat brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} paullo breviori quam 4^{us} vix longiori ; prothorace quam longiori paullo plus quam duplo latiori, antice multo angustato, concinne subcrebre subtilius punctulato, utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis incrassatis antrorsum manifeste acutis ; elytris vix striatis, seriatim punctulatis, seriebus mox pone basin obsoletis (externis fere ad medium continuis), interstitiis planis sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ — $2\frac{2}{3}$ l. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{10}$ — $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Femina differt ut *A. æneofulva*.

Var. ? colore æneo, statura minore.

Easily distinguishable by the sculpture of its elytra ; well defined rows of punctures commence on the base but do not run further back than about one-fourth or one-third the length of the elytra where their punctures diminish to about the same size as those of the interstices. The var. ? is from N.S. Wales.

Victoria ; Alpine region.

A. striatipennis, sp. nov. Fem. Ovalis vel fere obovata ; fortiter convexa ; minus nitida ; fusco-picea, sat manifeste æneomicans, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus ; capite subfortiter sat crebre punctulato, inter oculos fortiter sulcato ; antennis modice robustis quam corporis dimidium manifeste brevioribus, articulo 1° sat elongato, 2° sat brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} sat breviori quam 4^{us} vix longiori ; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, antice fortiter angustato sat crebre subfortiter punctulato, utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus leviter arcuatis angulis anticis incrassatis oblique subtruncatis ; elytris manifeste striatis, striis sat fortiter minus crebre punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Mas. latet.

A rather broad species, but much narrowed behind ; it is notable by the seriate punctures of its elytra being placed in distinct striæ, the intervals between which are distinctly though only gently convex ; the metallic gloss on the elytra is not

very marked so that it hovers a little doubtfully between the two groups (metallic and non-metallic species) into which I have divided the *Arsipodæ* in my tabulation.

S. Australia ; Murray R. district.

A. deceptrix, sp. nov. Mas. Breviter ovalis ; nitida ; nigra, antennarum articulis basalibus 5 vel 6 pedibus abdomineque fulvis ; capite sublævi, inter oculos sulcato, oculis inter se minus distantibus ; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 1° modico minus crasso, 2° minus brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} vix breviori quam 4^{us} paullo longiori ; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato, antice leviter angustato, utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis incrassatis oblique truncatis ; elytris haud striatis, seriatim subtiliter (in parte discoidali quam prothorax nullo modo magis fortiter) punctulatis, interstitiis planis sparsim subtiliter (quam series magis subtiliter) punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{7}{10}$ l. ; lat., 1 l. (vix).

Femina differt ut *A. æneofulvæ*.

This species must be very close to *A. fulvipes*, Baly (from N. Queensland), but can hardly be identical with it on account of its smaller size, and especially its non-striate elytra. (Dr. Baly says that the elytra of *A. fulvipes* are "distinctly punctate-striate.") The humeral calli being prominent cause the appearance of a furrow immediately within them, and these pseudo-furrows being opposite the longitudinal sulci of the prothorax it appears from a certain point of view as though the latter were continued on the elytra. A good idea of the sculpture of the elytra may be given by comparing it to that of the European *Apteropeda graminis*, Hoffm., which is similar in kind. In the present species, however, the seriate punctures are much coarser close to the base than on the rest of the surface, the largest punctures being larger than any on *A. graminis*, and the generality of punctures being decidedly finer than the seriate punctures of that species ; the punctures of the interstices are a little finer than in *A. graminis*, so that (except close to the base) there is less difference between the seriate and interstitial punctures, from which it results that (except close to the base) the rows of punctures are considerably less conspicuous.

N.S. Wales ; taken by Mr. Froggatt near Maitland.

A. pallidicornis, sp. nov. Fem. Late ovalis ; nitida ; nigra, antennis totis tibiis anterioribus 4 et tarsis omnibus pallide testaceis, abdomine rufo ; capite ut *A. deceptricis* ; antennis gracilibus, quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulis 1—4 ut *A. deceptricis* ; prothorace fere ut *A. deceptricis* sed

antice magis angustato angulis anticis antrorsum sat acutis, sulcis longitudinalibus obsoletis; elytris fere ut *A. deceptricis* sed serierum puncturis basin versus quam alias haud majoribus, interstitiorum puncturis (quam *A. deceptricis*) majoribus sicut series subobsoletæ apparent.

Mas latet. Long., $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

A fine large species resembling *A. Macleayi*, Baly, in form; easily recognisable by the pale (almost whitish) testaceous color of its antennæ tarsi and anterior 4 tibiæ. Structurally it is very close to the preceding except in the slenderness of its antennæ.

Tropical Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

A. terminalis, sp. nov. Fem. Elongato-ovalis, postice acuminata; nitida; nigra, antennarum articulis 2° — 4° pedibus (femorum posticorum apice nigro, tibiis paullo infuscatis) elytrorum dimidia parte apicali et abdominis apice rufo-testaceis; capite tenuiter ruguloso, inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, sat robustis, articulis 5° — 10° subserratis, articulo 1° sat brevi, 2° — 4° inter se longitudine sat æqualibus quam 1^{us} parum brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, dupliciter (subtilissime crebre et magis fortiter minus crebre) punctulatis, antice sat angustato, utrinque longitudinaliter breviter impresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis antrorsum acutis; elytris confuse minus distincte punctulatis, pernitidis; tibiis posticis ante apicem leviter flexuosis. Long., $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Mas latet.

Very like *A. holomelena*, Germ., from which it differs (apart from coloring) in its narrower and more elongate build, and in the hind tibiæ of the female being distinctly flexuous before the apex.

N.W. Australia.

A. paradoxa, sp. nov. Mas. Breviter ovalis; sat nitida; nigra vix ænescens, antennis pedibusque (femoribus plus minusve infuscatis exceptis) rufis; capite postice sat lævi antice tenuiter ruguloso, inter oculos sulcato; antennis robustis, quam corporis dimidium longioribus, articulo 1° modico, 2° minus brevi, 3° 2° longitudine sat æquali quam 4^{us} sat longiori; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, leviter sparsius punctulato, profunde transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, antice parum angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis incrassatis oblique truncatis; elytris confuse confertim subrugulose punctulatis; femoribus posticis subtus dente magno armatis; tibiis posticis fortiter arcuatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Feminae femoribus posticis muticis; tibiis posticis rectis.

This is a very abnormal species which ought perhaps to be separated from *Arsipoda*. It differs from all its allies in the fourth joint of its antennæ being shorter than the second.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

- A. podontioides*, sp. nov. Fem. Ovalis; nitida; testacea, elytrorum interstitiis (maculatis fere ut *Podontia nigrovaria*, Macl.) striis epipleuris que femorum posticorum apice et tarsis subtus infuscatis; capite vix distincte punctulato, inter oculos interrupte sulcato; antennis corporis dimidio longitudine sat æquali, articulo 1° sat elongata, 2° brevi, 3° quam 1^{ns} sat breviori quam 4^{ns} vix breviori; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, antice vix angustato, subtiliter (ad latera acervatim sat grosse) punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter fortiter sulcato, sulcis longitudinalibus antrorsum fere ad marginem anticum indistincte interrupte continuis, lateribus sat arcuatis, angulis anticis antrorsum acutis; elytris striatis, striis confertim subfortiter punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis vix manifeste punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Mas latet.

An abnormal species in appearance owing to the infuscate markings of its elytra which are much like those of *Podontia nigrovaria*, Macl.; indeed the insect has much resemblance to a very small *Podontia* but its appendiculate claws at once separate it from that genus. Its prothoracic sculpture is different from any of the varied types I have seen in other species of *Arsipoda*, but I do not find any marked structural character absolutely requiring a new generic name.

Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

- A. ænescens*, sp. nov. Mas. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; testacea vix ænescens, capite prothoraceque rufescentibus; capite distincte sat crebre punctulato, inter oculos sulcato; antennis modicis apicem versus incrassatis, articulo 1° sat elongato, 2° brevi, 3° minus elongato quam 4^{ns} paullo breviori; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, concinne sat crebre punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, antice leviter angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis extrorsum acutis; elytris haud striatis, seriatim sat crebre minus fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis planis crebre distincte punctulatis.

Fem. latet. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This species was sent to me by M. Sevrin from the Chapuis collection ticketed "*Arsipoda ænescens*, type." I cannot find that any description of it has been published; but, to provide against my being mistaken on this point, I have used the name *ænescens*,

although the aeneous tone of coloring is so slight that I cannot regard the name as very appropriate.

W. Australia; Albany.

- A. fossipennis*, sp. nov. Fem. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; testacea; capite sparsim sat distincte punctulato, inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 1° minus elongato, 2° breviori, 3° quam 1^{us} vix breviori 4° longitudine æquali; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulato, antice paullo angustato, utrinque longitudinaliter fortiter et transversim subobsolete sulcato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis incrassatis oblique truncatis extrorsum acutis; elytris haud striatis, seriatim sparsim subgrosse punctulatis, interstitiis planis subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

This little species is notable for its uniform testaceous color and the coarse distantly placed punctures of its elytral series. I have a male example too much broken for description, but it does not seem to differ from the female except by the sexual characters common to the genus.

W. Australia; taken by Mr. Meyrick.

- A. jugularis*, sp. nov. Mas. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; testacea, capite postice subtus nigro, sternis et abdominis dimidio basali plus minusve infuscatis; antennis apicem versus nigricantibus, pedibus et abdominis apice rufescentibus; capite crebre subtiliter punctulato, inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, robustis, apicem versus manifeste incrassatis, articulo 1° modice elongato, 2° brevi, 3° 4° que inter se sat æqualibus quam 1^{us} sat brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, crebre subtiliter punctulato, antice sat angustato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter leviter impresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis vix incrassatis obtusis; elytris haud (postice vix manifeste) striatis, seriatim subtiliter crebre punctulatis, interstitiis planis crebre quam series parum magis subtiliter punctulatis (sicut series indistinctæ apparent); femoribus posticis dente parvo acuto armatis; tibiis posticis arcuatis.

Fem. latet. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The black middle of the hind portion of the head on the underside, the elytral series of punctures rendered inconspicuous by the comparatively strong puncturation of the interstices and the dentate hind femora of the male are notable characters of this species.

W. Australia; taken by Mr. Meyrick.

A. hepatica, sp. nov. Fem. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; livida, antennis apicem versus nigricantibus; capite fere lævi, inter oculos sulcato; antennis fere ut præcedentis sed articulo 2° quam 3^{us} vix breviori; prothorace fere ut præcedentis sed antice minus angustato, sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato, lateribus minus arcuatis, angulis anticis magis incrassatis oblique subtruncatis; elytris haud striatis seriatim minus crebre minus subtiliter (suturam versus vix seriatim), interstitiis planis sparsim inæqualiter punctulatis (sicut series indistinctæ apparent).

Mas. latet. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l. (vix).

The uniform nitid livid coloring of this species seems to be a marked character. The elytral puncturation is on the same plan as that of the preceding (*A. jugularis*), but the seriate punctures are less fine and much less closely placed, and the puncturation of the interstices is very uneven, being near the base and suture so strong as almost entirely to confuse the series and in other parts becoming finer so as to leave the series tolerably distinct.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

A. variegata, Waterh. An example in my collection from Tasmania (the locality of the type) agrees so well with Mr. Waterhouse's brief description of this species that there seems hardly any room for doubt about the correctness of its identification. Its small size, short robust form and variegated non-metallic elytra give it a facies so entirely different from (say) *A. chrysis* that one would not expect to find those two associated generically. Their structural characters however are very similar, and if Dr. Baly's view of *Arsipoda* be accepted,—that it is a genus in which several characters that in many genera are stable are subject to variation,—there seems to be no reason for excluding this species from *Arsipoda*. The following four species are all extremely closely allied to the insect referred to above, and with it form a very distinct group in the genus. I have specimens from the mountainous districts of Victoria and N.S. Wales which seem to me to be *A. variegata*.

A. collaris, sp. nov. Mas. Brevissime ovalis; nitida; rufescens, elytris (marginibus lateralibus exceptis) dilutioribus, abdomine obscuro, antennis apicem summum versus pice-scentibus; capite coriaceo, inter oculos fovea sat magna impresso; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 1° minus elongato, 2° brevi, 3° 4° que inter se sat æqualibus quam 1^{us} vix brevioribus; prothorace quam longiori fere triplo latiori, antice distincte angustato, indistincte vix crebre punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, sulcis longitudinalibus latissimis

fere transversis, lateribus subrectis, angulis anticis subincrassatis late oblique truncatis; elytris vix striatis, seriatim sat fortiter vix crebre punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis subtiliter punctulatis.

Femina differt ut *A. aeneofulva*. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

A species of shorter wider form than any of its immediate allies known to me; it is notable also for the great width of the excavation on either side the base of the prothorax and representing the longitudinal sulcus, which however is not strictly speaking longitudinal being a trifle wider than long.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

A. picturata, sp. nov. Mas. Breviter ovalis; sat nitida; rufescens, supra dilutior, capite prothorace elytrisque concinne fusco-vel piceo-notatis, antennis ultra medium infuscatis; capite confertim subtilissime ruguloso, inter oculos transversim vix sulcato, macula² elongata fusca ornato; antennis fere ut *A. collaris* sed articulo 1° magis elongato, 2° minus brevi; prothorace utrinque macula magna fusca discoidali ornato, quam longiori fere triplo latiori, antice leviter angustato, confertim subtilius subrugulose punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter sulcato, sulcis longitudinalibus normalibus, lateribus minus arcuatis, æqualiter præter solitum late marginato, angulis anticis late subtruncatis; elytris maculis nonnullis piceis bene determinatis (sc. macula basali litteram C simulanti et macula post mediana transversa contorta) et maculis fuscis communibus nonnullis in sutura dispositis ornatis, fere ut *A. collaris* sculpturatis sed puncturis seriatim magis crebris interstitiis magis crebre magis distincte punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

. Readily recognisable by the sharply defined markings of its upper surface and the prothoracic lateral margins distinctly wider than is usual in the genus, and of even width throughout their length.

S. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

A. variabilis, sp. nov. Mas. Breviter ovalis; sat nitida; colore variabilis, subtus obscura, supra rufa plus minusve infuscata vel picescens, elytris vel rufis piceo-umbratis vel fere totis piceis vel nigris, pedibus antennisque rufis (his apicem versus et illorum femoribus plus minusve infuscatis); capite coriaceo inter oculos vix distincte sulcato; prothorace fere ut *A. collaris* sed minus subtiliter punctulato, sulcis longitudinalibus multo minus latis; elytris haud striatis, seriatim minus fortiter minus crebre punctulatis, interstitiis planis quam *A. collaris* multo minus subtiliter punctulatis, sculptura in parte postica tertia subobsoleta. Long., $1\frac{3}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Femina differt ut *A. aeneofulva*.

I have seen numerous examples of this species and scarcely two of them are quite similar to each other in color and markings of the elytra. The elytra of a light colored example are pale red with an ill defined dark common patch around the scutellum and another about the middle. In a series of examples these dark patches more or less increase in size and vary into black until in extreme specimens they coalesce and spread out to cover the whole elytra. The great enfeeblement of the sculpture on the apical third of the elytra is a conspicuous character.

Victoria; mountainous districts.

A. laticollis, sp. nov. Mas. Sat breviter ovalis; sat nitida; rufo-testacea, elytris (maculatim) et antennis (apicem summum versus plus minusve) infuscatis; capite coriaceo, inter oculos sulcato; antennis corporis dimidio longitudine vix aequalibus, articulis fere ut *A. collaris*; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, antice haud angustato, sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, transversim et utrinque longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, sulcis longitudinalibus normalibus, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis subtruncatis paullo pone marginem anticum extrorsum distincte acutis; elytris ut *A. collaris* sculpturatis; tibiis posticis extus ante apicem late distincte angulatis. Long., 1—1½ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Feminae tibiis posticis haud angulatis.

Near *A. collaris* but differing *inter alia* in color and markings, in the prothorax not narrowed in front and with longitudinal sulci less wide and in the evident external angulation of the male hind tibiae. The infuscate blotches on the elytra are ill-defined and variable; they usually consist of an elongate discoidal blotch near the base and a larger one somewhat behind the middle.

S. Australia; near Quorn.

PLECTROSCELIS.

The task of dealing with the Australian species of this genus presents extreme difficulty owing to the fact that a number of species (12) have been described by Dr. Baly in such fashion that it is impossible to identify them with any confidence from the descriptions; for though the descriptions are fairly detailed, scarcely any are more than bare descriptions, and the absence of comparison with other species causes the utmost difficulty in forming any clear idea of the insects they relate to. I have associated many of Dr. Baly's names with insects in my collection, but with so much doubt that I cannot venture on making confident use of my identifications for the purposes of this memoir. Hence I am obliged also to pass unnoticed some species in my

collection which are probably undescribed but may be among Dr. Baly's, and to limit myself to describing new species that seem *very decidedly* different from those already characterised. As Dr. Baly's species are scattered through 3 separate memoirs without any connected classification it will be convenient for me to include in this memoir some brief notes on their probable relation to the species I describe below. I annex a tabular statement of the characters of the new species I now describe, and have been able to work into that statement by studying Dr. Baly's descriptions the characters of four of his species with tolerable confidence; of the remaining eight I have discussed *P. Wilsoni* below (under *P. propinqua*) and *P. fuscomaculata* (under *P. tumbyensis*). There still remain six on which I make the following notes:—*P. australica* is probably near *P. propinqua calida* and *longior*, but cannot be placed in my tabulation as the information is wanting whether its elytral interstices are costiform towards the apex. It seems to differ *inter alia* from *propinqua* by its prothorax having no basal impressions, from *calida* by its prothorax being rugulose laterally, and from *longior* by there being a row of large punctures on its elytra between the suture and the abbreviated stria. *P. carinata* I cannot place among my species, but it seems to be a very distinct species by the presence of a longitudinal linear carina on its clypeus. *P. Erichsoni* must be near *varipes*, differing *inter alia* by its elytral interstices subcostate near the apex. Concerning *P. laticeps* I cannot form any clear idea. *P. megalopoides* is probably near *calida*, differing *inter alia* by the front angles of its prothorax acutely directed outward. *P. submetallescens* is no doubt near *longior*, but differs by its elytral stria being "sulcate," whereas in *longior* the stria are quite lightly impressed.

It should be noted that, as far as my observations go, there are sexual differences in some at least of the Australian species of this genus in the antennæ being longer and the head and prothorax a little less closely and strongly punctured in the males than the females, so that slight differences in these characters cannot be relied on as specific.

A. Species not exceptionally parallel in form.

B. Interval between the eyes much greater than the width of an eye.

C. Prothorax strongly punctured.

D. Metallic species.

E. The abbreviated subsutural stria of the elytra quite traceable.

F. Front femora (at least partly) concolorous with their tibiæ.

G. Elytral interstices wide and but little convex behind.

H. Prothorax considerably less than twice as wide as long.

- I. Size moderate — more than 1 l. long... .. *calida*, Blackb.
- II. Size very small, at most scarcely 1 l. long... .. *noxia*, Blackb.
- HH. Prothorax very fully twice as wide as long *propinqua*, Baly.
- GG. Elytral interstices narrow and costiform behind *longior*, Blackb.
- FF. Front femora black (or nearly so) in strong contrast with their tibiae.
- G. Puncturation of prothorax very strong *varipes*, Blackb.
- GG. Puncturation of prothorax much less strong (almost fine) *minutalis*, Blackb.
- EE. Subsutural stria or row of punctures quite lost in confused puncturation.
- F. Puncturation of prothorax very strong and close *crebra*, Blackb.
- FF. Puncturation of prothorax much less strong and close *Olliffi*, Blackb.
- DD. Fulvous, non-metallic species.
- E. Puncturation of head close, continuous with that of prothorax *tumbyensis*, Blackb.
- EE. Puncturation of head sparse, much less close than that of prothorax *hypocrita*, Blackb.
- CC. Prothorax extremely finely punctured.
- D. Prothorax without longitudinal basal grooves.
- E. Punctures in the elytral striae coarse
- F. Antennae reaching considerably beyond base of prothorax *aciculata*, Blackb.
- FF. Antennae not reaching beyond base of prothorax *Albertisi*, Jacoby.
- EE. Punctures in the elytral striae fine... .. *brevicornis*, Baly.
- DD. Prothorax with a longitudinal basal groove on either side *laticollis*, Baly.
- BB. Interval between the eyes equal or nearly so to the width of an eye.
- C. Elytral interstices costiform and narrow near apex *impressipennis*, Blackb.
- CC. Elytral interstices not (or scarcely) convex behind *eyrensis*, Blackb.
- AA. Form elongate, parallel.
- B. Head subopaque, and with large feebly impressed punctures.
- C. Punctures of elytral striae coarse (much larger than those of the prothorax) *crassipennis*, Blackb.
- CC. Punctures of elytral striae much finer (about equal to those of the prothorax) *quadraticollis*, Blackb.
- BB. Head closely and evenly punctured.
- C. Discal interstices of elytra quite flat *pallidior*, Blackb.
- CC. Discal interstices of elytra more or less convex.
- D. Interstices of elytra not granulose *Meyricki*, Blackb.
- DD. Interstices of elytra granulose *Waterhousei*, Baly.

P. calida, sp. nov. Ovalis; convexa; nitida; ænea, viridi-vel auro-micans, antennis rufis apicem versus infuscatis, pedibus rufis (femoribus posticis aneis); capite sat lato, subfortiter plus minusve crebre punctulato, oculis inter se distantibus, sulcis interocularibus sat distinctis; antennis quam corporis dimidium (maris sat manifeste, feminae vix) longioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (hoc quam ille manifeste longiori) sat breviori; prothorace quam longiori manifeste minus quam duplo latiori, maris minus fortiter minus crebre (feminae sat fortiter sat crebre) punctulato, antice sat angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis antrorsum acutis; elytris striatis, striis sat fortiter minus crebre punctulatis, interstitiis haud punctulatis leviter convexis postice haud costiformibus. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ — $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Of this species, of which I have numerous examples apparently taken in company, some specimens are a little smaller than the majority with longer antennæ and their head and prothorax less closely and strongly punctured; I take them to be the males. The subsutural abbreviated stria is punctured a little confusedly but is quite well defined.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

P. longior, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat convexa; sat nitida ænea, antennis rufo-testaceis plus minusve piceo-tinctis, pedibus rufo-testaceis femoribus plus minusve infuscatis exceptis; capite lato, sat fortiter minus crebre punctulato, oculis inter se valde distantibus, sulcis interocularibus distinctis; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (his inter se longitudine sat æqualibus) vix breviori; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, fortiter crebre punctulato, antice vix angustato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis extrorsum manifeste acutis; elytris leviter striatis, striis sat fortiter sat crebre punctulatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis convexis postice angustis subcariniformibus. Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Each joint of the antennæ after about the 3rd is more or less stained with piceous; the front part of the femora is more or less widely infuscate (in some examples only very narrowly).

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

P. novia, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat elongata; sat convexa; subnitida; obscure æneo-viridis, nonnullorum exemplorum pedibus anterioribus et tibiis tarsisque posticis plus minusve dilutioribus, antennarum basi testacea; capite sat lato, coriaceo et puncturis nonnullis distinctis im-

presso, inter oculos (his inter se distantibus) transversim impresso, inter antennas longitudinaliter convexo; antennis corporis dimidio longitudine sat æqualibus, articulo 1° sat elongato, 2° paullo breviori, 3° quam 2^{as} subbreviori; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, confertim subtiliter punctulato, antice angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis extrorsum nullo modo directis; elytris vix striatis, striis vix crebre minus fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis subtiliter punctulatis; tibiis posticis apice valde mucronatis. Long., 1 l. (vix); lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This species must resemble *P. submetallescens*, Baly, in size and color but it differs from the description of that insect by the front angles of its prothorax being not in the least directed outward and the interstices of its elytra not being costate at the sides and apex. It is said to be destructive to vegetation.

N.S. Wales; near Wentworth; taken by Miss Cudmore.

P. propinqua, Baly. A species occurring somewhat plentifully near Adelaide is, I have little doubt, this insect. I expect that *P. Wilsoni*, Baly, is a mere variety. Unfortunately Dr. Baly has made no comparison between the two species and has used so nearly the same words in describing them that after a careful examination of the two descriptions the only clearly specified differences I can discover consist in *Wilsoni* being a trifle smaller than *propinqua*, having somewhat darker femora, the unpunctured part of the head less rugulose and the lateral punctures one or two less in number. It also seems to be implied that the small basal impressions on the prothorax of *propinqua* are wanting in *Wilsoni* and nothing is said about its front prothoracic angles being produced externally. I have examples (which I cannot separate specifically from those that agree perfectly with the description of *propinqua*) in which some of these trifling differences are apparent. *P. propinqua* appears to me to be a variable insect widely distributed in Southern Australia distinguishable from its congeners most readily by the sculpture of its head; the middle part is finely strigose or finely rugulose and almost impunctate, but there are a few large coarse punctures on each side near the hindmargin of the eyes. In typical specimens of *propinqua* the front part of the middle space on the head is very distinctly rugulose and the basal impressions of the prothorax are quite distinctly traceable; while the legs are entirely of a dull fulvous color, except the hind femora. I have this form only from the Adelaide district. From Yorke's Peninsula I have two examples which may be *Wilsoni* although their legs are not as darkly colored as those of the type of *Wilsoni* seem to have been. I have a number of specimens from the Port Lincoln dis-

trict which present slight uniform distinctive characters perhaps entitling them to be considered a local variety and which may be thus characterised :

Var. *lindensis*. Minor (long. 1 l.). Differt capitatis parte mediana strigosa nec rugulosa ; prothorace ad basin vix manifeste impresso

(This variety differs from *Wilsoni* by its smaller size and fulvous legs, except the hind femora).

I have also some specimens from the higher mountains of Victoria which seem to represent a local race though hardly deserving to be considered a species ; they may be thus characterised :

Var. *alpicola*. Major (long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.). Differt capitatis parte mediana subcoriacea, vix strigosa (subtilissime nec rugulose punctulata), puncturis magnis prope oculos sat numerosis ; prothoracis impressionibus basalibus sat distinctis.

(This variety differs from *Wilsoni* by its larger size, and legs, except the hind femora, entirely fulvous).

I may add that I find the angularity of the front corner of the prothorax a character that cannot be relied upon. In all the above mentioned specimens the front angles are more or less produced externally ; I have even specimens in which one angle seems more prominent than the other ; in the specimens from Port Lincoln and Yorke's Peninsula the angle seems less marked than in those from the Adelaide district and Victoria, in some examples it is scarcely traceable.

P. varipes, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata ; nitida ; aenea, tibiis tarsisque rufis piceo-variegatis, antennis rufis (parte dimidia apicali infuscatis) ; capite convexo leviter crebre vix subtiliter punctulato, sulcis interocularibus sat profundis (ab oculorum parte postica ad antennarum basin fere recte ut lineæ sat subtiles extensis) ; antennis quam corporis dimidium haud longioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti haud breviori, his inter se sat æqualibus ; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, sat grosse sat crebre punctulato, quam caput distincte latiori, antice distincte angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis anticis paulo incrassatis sat acutis sed vix extrorsum directis ; elytris striatis, striis sat grosse nec confertim punctulatis (striæ primæ puncturis vix confusis), interstitiis manifeste punctulatis vix convexis. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l. ; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Near *P. Olliffi*, Blackb., but of a less brightly brassy tone of color, with all the femora dark, the prothorax and elytral striæ considerably more strongly punctulate, and the interstices of the elytral striæ less flat.

N.S. Wales ; Blue Mountains.

P. minutalis, sp. nov. Ovalis, modice elongata; nitida; ut præcedens colorata; capite fere ut præcedentis sed sparsim subtiliter punctulato; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat brevioribus, apicem versus incrassatis, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti breviori, 2^o brevi (quam 3^{us} sat breviori); prothorace fere ut præcedentis sed multo minus fortiter punctulato; elytris fere ut præcedentis sed striarum puncturis manifeste minoribus. Long., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

This very small species is much like the preceding (*P. varipes*) in miniature but differs from it in its antennæ being much shorter with differently proportioned joints and in its very much more finely punctulate head and prothorax. In tabulating the species of the genus I have placed this one among those with the prothorax strongly punctulate, but with some hesitation; the puncturation of its prothorax however is much less fine than in the species in which I have called the prothoracic puncturation fine. Victoria.

P. Olliffi, Blackb. When I described this species I omitted to mention a character which though slight seems (from the examination of a considerable series of allied species) to be of some importance, viz., the presence on the portion of the elytra between the suture and the first complete stria of very coarse interstitial puncturation among which the shortened subsutural row of punctures is entirely untraceable.

P. crebra, sp. nov. Sat breviter ovalis; minus convexa; sat nitida; viridi-ænea, elytris plus minusve violaceo-micantibus, pedibus (femoribus posticis plus minusve infuscatis vel nigris vel violaceis exceptis) rufis, antennis obscuris basi dilutioribus; capite sat lato, crebre minus fortiter punctulato, oculis inter se distantibus, sulcis interocularibus leviter impressis; antennis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti breviori, hoc quam ille vix longiori sed multo graciliori; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, subgrosse sat crebre punctulato, antice leviter angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis haud extrorsum acutis; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis levibus (1^o excepto, hoc tam fortiter punctulato ut striæ primæ puncturæ sunt penitus confusæ). Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l. (vix).

A short broad species notable for the very coarse puncturation of its prothorax and the absence of a defined abbreviated subsutural stria, the space between the suture and the first complete stria being occupied with confused coarse puncturation devoid of linear arrangement.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

P. tumbyensis (var. ? *P. fuscomaculata*, Baly). Elongato-ovalis ; sat convexa ; sat nitida ; testacea, capite prothorace scutello elytrorumque maculis nonnullis infuscatis et æneo-micantibus, antennarum articulis (3 vel 4 exceptis) plus minusve piceo-tinctis ; capite fortiter plus minusve crebre haud (vel parum) rugulose punctulato, sat lato, oculis inter se valde distantibus, sulcis interocularibus sat profundis ; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 1° quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (hoc quam ille sat longiori) parum breviori ; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, crebre subgrosse punctulato, antice parum angustato, lateribus rectis, angulis anticis manifeste extrorsum acutis ; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis convexis postice angustis costiformibus. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. ; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The markings on the elytra are of a reddish fuscous color with a slight brassy tone ; they consist of a subbasal fascia not reaching the lateral margins, a median fascia much narrowed about the suture, and a very faint subapical fascia ; in some samples they are almost obsolete. It is possible that this is a local form of *P. fusco-maculata*, Baly, but I think it more probably a distinct species as it differs from the description not only in the markings of the elytra and the absence of infuscation on the under surface, but in several more important characters—notably in the straight sides of its prothorax. I have seen about half-a-dozen specimens which differ *inter se* only in the sculpture of the head (a sexual variation I believe) and the greater or less distinctness of the markings on the elytra.

S. Australia ; Eyre's Peninsula, near Tumby.

P. hypocrita, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata ; sat convexa ; sat nitida ; testacea, capite prothoraceque rufescentibus, antennis apicem versus et femoribus posticis infuscatis ; capite lato, sparsim grosse punctulato ; oculis inter se valde distantibus, sulcis interocularibus minus profundis ; antennis quam corporis dimidium subbrevioribus, minus robustis, articulo 1° quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti vix breviori, 2° quam 3^{us} multo crassiori et sublongiori ; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, fortiter sat crebre punctulato, antice parum angustato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis manifeste extrorsum acutis ; elytris modice striatis, striis confertim minus fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis vix convexis vix manifeste punctulatis. Long., 1 l. ; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Notable for the pale testaceous color of its elytra and the coarse sparse puncturation of its head.

W. Australia.

P. aciculata, sp. nov. Ovalis ; convexa ; nitida ; ænea, antennis

(parte dimidia apicali nigra excepta) pedibusque (femoribus posticis æneis exceptis) rufo-fulvis; capite sat lato, subtiliter ruguloso et puncturis nonnullis sparsim impresso, oculis inter se distantibus, sulcis interocularibus fortiter impressis; antennis quam corporis dimidium subbrevioribus sat robustis, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (his inter se sat æqualibus) paullo breviori; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, subtilissime strigoso et sparsius subtiliter (ad latera paullo magis fortiter) punctulato, antice (superne viso) sat angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis vix incrassatis nec extrorsum directis; elytris leviter striatis, striis sat grosse minus confertim punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis (latera apicemque versus leviter convexis) minus perspicue punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This species is notable among its Australian congeners for the very fine punctures (resembling pricks with the point of a fine needle) sparsely distributed over the disc of its prothorax.

Victoria; on the higher mountains.

P. impressipennis, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat elongata; modice convexa; nitida; fulva, vix cupreo-micans, antennis apicem versus paullo (vel vix) infuscatis, pedibus rufo-testaceis; capite minus lato, coriaceo vel subtiliter ruguloso, oculis magnis inter se subapproximatis, sulcis interocularibus fortiter impressis ad oculos contiguus; antennis quam corporis dimidium longioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (his inter se sat æqualibus) parum breviori; prothorace quam longiori fere triplo latiori, crebre fortiter punctulato, quadrato, quam caput multo latiori, antice haud angustato, mox intra marginem lateralem (hoc fere recto) longitudinaliter manifeste impresso, angulis anticis incrassatis plus minusve distincte extrorsum prominulis, basi utrinque fovea brevi obliqua impressa; elytris paullo pone basin manifeste transversim-arcuatim late impressis; fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis convexis (latera apicemque versus sat fortiter costiformibus). Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

A very distinct species on account of its comparatively large size, its large subapproximate eyes, the well defined longitudinal impressions (almost sulci) just within the lateral borders of its prothorax, and the well defined wide shallow impression from shoulder to shoulder on its elytra. Owing to the interocular sulci on its head being very close to its eyes, the spaces on the head which Mr. Baly calls the "interocular spaces" are extremely narrow. I have two examples (from S. Australia) somewhat smaller than typical specimens, a little wider and less elongate,

with the front angles of their prothorax rather more strongly directed outward which may possibly represent a distinct species.

S. Australia.

P. eyrensis, sp. nov. Præcedenti (*P. impressipenni*) affinis; differt elytris multo minus fortiter striatis, striis multo minus crebre punctulatis, interstitiis planis (latera apicemque versus vix convexis). Long., $1\frac{3}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Remarkably like the preceding but with very differently sculptured elytra. In *impressipennis* these have deep striæ with crowded punctures giving them a catenulated appearance, while in the present species the striæ are slight so that the sculpture is not very much more than rows of punctures on the surface, the several punctures in the rows being well isolated from their fellows. The very slight convexity of the interstices even near the apex and lateral margins further distinguishes this insect from the preceding.

S. Australia; near Lake Eyre.

P. quadraticollis, sp. nov. Elongata; subparallela; minus convexa; sat nitida; æneo-picea, antennis pedibusque fulvescentibus, illis apicem versus piceo-tinctis; capite lato, subtiliter strigoso et puncturis sat magnis leviter minus crebre impresso, sulcis interocularibus obsoletis, oculis inter se valde distantibus; antennis gracilibus quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (his inter se sat æqualibus) vix breviori; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, crebre fortiter punctulato, quadrato, quam caput vix latiori, margine antico quam posticus latiori, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis incrassatis sed vix extrorsum directis; elytris leviter striatis, striis crebre minus fortiter punctulatis (striæ primæ puncturis sat confusis), interstitiis vix (apicem versus nullo modo) convexis vix manifeste punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Seems to be allied to *P. Waterhousei*, Baly and *laticeps*, Baly (both from W. Australia) and to differ from them *inter alia* by the peculiar sculpture of its head, also by its prothorax being at at its widest across the front.

S. Australia; Quorn, &c.

P. pallidior, sp. nov. Præcedenti valde affinis; differt statura majore, colore toto (antennis apicem versus infuscatis exceptis) brunneo-testaceo, capite haud strigoso crebre sat æqualiter punctulato, prothorace paullo minus fortiter minus crebre punctulato, elytrorum interstitiis subtiliter distincte punctulatis omnibus (externis 2 vix convexis exceptis) planis. Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

S. Australia.

P. crassipennis, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata; sat nitida; subtus obscure rufescens, supra brunneo-testacea, (capite prothoraceque plus minusve rufescentibus), antennis testaceis (parte dimidia apicali plus minusve picescenti), pedibus testaceis (femoribus posticis plus minusve infuscatis) nonnullorum exemplorum sutura infuscata; capite fere ut *P. quadraticollis* sed sulcis interocularibus minus obsoletis (ab oculorum parte postica ad antennarum basin ut lineæ subtiles rectæ extensis) antennis fere ut *P. quadraticollis* sed subbrevioribus paullo robustioribus; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, subgrosse vix crebre punctulato, quam caput paullo latiori, antice distincte angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis parum incrassatis sat acutis sed haud extrorsum directis; elytris striatis, striis sat grosse nec crebre punctulatis (striæ primæ puncturis vix confusis), interstitiis leviter convexis vix manifeste punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

Allied to the preceding two species but readily distinguishable by the coarse comparatively sparse punctures of its elytral striæ. Its prothorax is by no means sparsely punctured but evidently less closely than that of *P. quadraticollis*. In this and the preceding two species the interval between the eyes is evidently wider than twice the width of an eye. In this species there is a perplexing variability in the depth of the larger punctures of the head and in the degree of convexity of the elytral interstices, hardly two specimens being quite alike in these respects.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

P. Meyricki, sp. nov. Elongata; subparallela; sat nitida; piceo-brunnea, vix cupreo-micans, antennis testaceis (articulis ultimis 4 piceo-tinctis), pedibus testaceis (femoribus plus minusve infuscatis); capite lato, confertim subrugulose æqualiter punctulato, sulcis interocularibus obsoletis, oculis inter se valde distantibus; antennis minus gracilibus, quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo 1^o quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti (hoc quam ille vix longiori) vix breviori; prothorace fere ut *P. quadraticollis* sed marginibus antico et postico latitudine æqualibus; elytris leviter striatis, striis minus crebre vix fortiter punctulatis (striarum primæ, et antice secundæ, puncturis confusis), interstitiis sat convexis vix perspicue punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Near *P. quadraticollis* but differing from it and other allied species by the puncturation of its head which scarcely differs from that of its prothorax except in being a trifle closer with a distinct tendency to rugulosity. I have a specimen from W. Australia (which I take to be an immature example of this insect) entirely of a pale testaceous color.

W. Australia; taken by Mr. Meyrick.

CREPIDODERA.

C. indicica, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; subtus obscura; supra cœrulea (colore fere indici), antennarum articulo basali apicem versus et 2° 3° que totis testaceis vel piceo-testaceis; capite lævi, inter oculos minus distincte transversim sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulis 1° 3° 4° que inter se longitudine sat æqualibus, 2° sat brevi; prothorace sat transverso, lævi, ante basin fortiter transversim sulcato (sulco transverso utrinque sulco longitudinali forti terminato), lateribus arcuatis, angulis distinctis vix acutis; elytris irregulariter subseriatim et confuse subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

This species is well characterised by its elytral puncturation, the rows of which are extremely irregular owing to punctures about the same size as those of the rows (as well as some much smaller) being confusedly scattered about the interstices; near the apex the rows are scarcely traceable at all.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

C. crassior, sp. nov. Præcedenti (*C. indicicæ*) affinis; differt antennarum articulis 3—6 magis gracilibus, elytris regulariter seriatim grosse punctulatis (puncturis prope apicem confusis subtilioribus). Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l. (vix).

Considerably smaller than the preceding and having the intermediate joints of the antennæ more slender so that the antennæ appear somewhat thickened towards the apex; also the puncturation of the elytra is very much coarser and (except towards the apex) is disposed in regular rows.

N. Queensland; taken near Cairns by Mr. Koebele.

OPISTHOPYGME (gen. nov. *Halticitarum*).

Corpus ovale, glabrum, minus convexum; antennæ 11-articulatæ, sat approximata, filiformes, quam corporis dimidium sat longiores, minus robustæ, articulo 1° modico, 2° quam 1^{us} sat breviori, 3° quam præcedentes graciliori quam 1^{us} vix breviori, 4° quam 3^{us} subbreviori, 5° quam 1^{us} sublongiori; prothorax latissime quadratus, paullo ante basin transversim profunde sulcato (sulco margines laterales attingenti, et utrinque cum basi sulco longitudinali profundo conjuncto); scutellum modicum; elytra profunde punctulato-striata inæqualia, epipleuris latis bene determinatis fere ad apicem continuis subhorizontalibus (extrorsum paullo inclinatis); pedes modici; tibiæ anteriores 4 muticæ, posticæ mucronatæ, his extus leviter canaliculatis; femora postica valde incrassata, subtus leviter canaliculata; tarsi postici quam tibiæ haud multo breviores, articulo basali quam sequentes 2 conjuncti paullo

longiori, articulo apicali valde inflato-dilatato; unguiculi appendiculati; coxæ anticæ minus elevatæ, inter se sat longe distantes, postice clausæ; mesosternum modicum.

The species for which I propose this new generic name is of great interest because the inflated claw joint of its hind tarsi in combination with its closed front coxæ refer it to M. Lacordaire's Group "*Monoplatites*" hitherto (so far as I can ascertain) only known as American. I cannot place it in any of the numerous previously described genera of the Group. Its maxillary palpi do not accord very satisfactorily with those of either of the sections into which M. Lacordaire divides the genera by the form of the maxillary palpi; the second joint is obconic, the third shorter than the second (but not much thicker than its apex) the fourth conic and a trifle longer than the second.

O. Jacobyi, sp. nov. Nitida; testaceo-ferruginea, antennis apicem versus infuscatis, elytris indeterminate brunneo-maculatis horum striis interrupte infuscatis; capite lævi, inter oculos transversim arcuatim sulcato; prothorace lævi (sulcis punctulatis exceptis), angulis anticis manifeste explanatis, posticis acutis, lateribus rectis; elytrorum striis apicem versus profundioribus, interstitiis convexis (apicem versus subcostatis). Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The sulcation of the prothorax is unusual, there being an extremely strong sulcus running all across in front of the base, and also an equally strong longitudinal sulcus on either side running from the transverse sulcus to the base. On the elytra an ill defined depression runs hindward just within the humeral region and then bends towards the suture which it reaches so as to join its fellow of the other elytron thus causing the inner basal part of each elytron to appear elevated.

N. Queensland; named in honor of Mr. M. Jacoby well known as an accomplished specialist in the Phytophaga.

SUTREA.

The following species seem to be referable to this genus which has not been previously recorded as Australian, though well represented in New Guinea. Its principal characters are; antennæ approximate (of 11 joints), front coxal cavities open behind, mesosternum normal, hind tibiæ not sulcate (mucronate at apex), anterior four tibiæ unarmed, claw joint not dilated, prothorax devoid of impressions, margins of elytra evidently dilated.

S. Mastersi, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis, minus parallela; sat convexa; nitida; testacea, antennis (basi testacea excepta) obscuris, elytrorum macula communi magna basali et parte

dimidia apicali nigris; capite lævi inter oculos transversim sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulis 3° 4° que inter se sat æqualibus; prothorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, transversim quadrato, vix perspicue punctulato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris subtiliter minus crebre punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

The markings on the elytra of this species seem to be very different from those of the previously described ones.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

S. speciosa, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; minus parallela; modice convexa; nitida; testacea, abdomine (basi apiceque exceptis) obscuro, elytris (basi et marginis lateralis parte antica exceptis) violaceis; capite lævi inter oculos transversim sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulis 3° 4° que inter se sat æqualibus; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, postice subangustato, vix perspicue punctulato, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris paullo pone basin transversim impressis, vix punctulatis sed sparsim leviter granulatis. Long., 3 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Probably near *S. violaceipennis*, Jac, but differing from it *inter alia* by the flavous base (and front part of the sides) of its elytra and its yellow scutellum.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

HALTICODES (gen nov. *Halticitarum*).

Corpus oblongo-ovale, modice convexum; antennæ 11-articulatæ, sat approximatæ, filiformes, quam corporis dimidium vix vel paullo longiores, minus robustæ, articulo 1° minus elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} sublongiori, 4° quam 3^{us} paullo breviori; prothorax transversus, mox ante basin transversim sulcatus, sulco utrinque (sat longe a margine laterali) in basin recurvato; scutellum magnum triangulare; elytra quam prothorax manifeste latiora, confuse punctulata, marginibus lateralibus sat latis, epipleuris horizontalibus fere ad apicem continuata; pedes modici; tibiæ anteriores 4 brevissime, posticæ sat breviter, mucronatæ, his fere cylindricis; femora postica sat incrassata subtus canaliculata; tarsi postici sat elongati quam tibiæ dimidium sat longiores, articulo basali 2° 3° que conjunctis æquilongo, ultimo haud inflato; unguiculi appendiculati; coxæ anticæ sat elevatae, posticæ apertæ; mesosternum sat magnum.

I cannot find that any genus has been characterised to which it is possible to refer the species for which I propose this name. Its facies is altogether that of *Haltica* to which genus it is ex-

tremely close structurally, but I do not see how it is possible to place it in *Haltica* as limited by Dr. Chapuis on account of the very different form of its prothoracic sulcus which (instead of running all across the segment and merging laterally in the lateral margin) bends hindward on either side at some distance from the lateral margin and so arrives at the basal margin but without being limited externally by anything like a longitudinal sulcus. I should feel some doubt as to whether the present insect is distinct from the very briefly characterised *Docema*, Waterh. were it not that the claws of the latter are described as "simple." Further distinctions of the present genus from the European *Halticæ* (e.g. *pusilla*, Duf.) will be found in the widened lateral margin of the elytra, in the elytral epipleuræ (which are horizontal, with their external edge well defined instead of becoming sublateral hindward with no well-defined carina limiting them externally), and in the considerably greater dilatation of the hind femora (which however are not so strongly dilated as those of *Arsipoda*). It is to be noted that the extremely short mucro of the anterior tibiæ is placed above (not below) the base of the tarsus and is very easily overlooked without careful observation.

H. disparipes, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat nitida; subtus (prosterno et abdominis apice brunneis exceptis) piceo nigra; supra testaceo-brunnea, pedibus (femoribus posticis piceis exceptis) pallide brunneis, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 vel 4 testaceis exceptis) nigris; capite lævi, inter oculos transversim arcuatim sulcato; prothorace subquadrato, quam longiori plus quam duplo latiori, antice vix angustato, subtilius sparsim punctulato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis omnibus distinctis subacutis; elytris crebre fortiter confuse punctulatis. Long., 2 l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

Victoria; I have met with it only in mountainous places.

HYPHALTICA (gen. nov. *Halticitarum*).

Generi præcedenti (*Halticodi*) affinis; differt elytrorum marginibus lateralibus minus latis, epipleuris pone medium magis angustis, tibiis anticis distincte minus breviter (intermediis breviter) mucronatis, femoribus posticis magis dilatatis subtus planatis sed vix canaliculatis.

This is another ally of *Haltica* according to Dr. Chapuis' arrangement; its prothoracic transverse furrow is quite as in *Halticodes* but it seems necessary to separate it from that genus on account of the characters noted above, especially the presence of a very well defined mucro (in the usual position) at the apex of the front tibiæ. In some respects this genus as well as the

preceding resembles *Lactica* but it does not appear possible to associate with that genus species in which there are no distinct longitudinal sulci on the prothorax. It should be noted that the mucro of the intermediate tibiae is in *H. lauta* little more than a conical projection from the tarsal cavity which I have only been able to identify by removing the tarsus, but it undoubtedly is a small mucro.

H. lauta, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata; minus convexa; sat nitida; lurida, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 vel 4 exceptis) nigris, corpore supra hic illic (praesertim elytris postice) indeterminate infuscato, corpore subtus piceo; capite sparsim subtiliter punctulato, inter oculos leviter sulcato; antennarum articulo 3° quam 4^{us} haud longiori; prothorace quam longiori paullo plus quam duplo latiori, antice haud multo angustato, fere ut caput punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis omnibus distinctis nec acutis; elytris subtiliter (apicem versus vix distincte) suberebre punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

In this species the transverse sulcus of the prothorax is well defined (a trifle more strongly than in the European *H. pusilla*, Duf.), and instead of running on to the lateral margin bends round obliquely to the base some little distance from the lateral margin, but without being bounded by anything that could rightly be called a longitudinal sulcus.

S. Australia; taken near Quorn.

H. (?) anomala, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata; sat nitida; nigra, capite antennarum articulis basalibus 3 prothorace pedibusque testaceis; capite vix manifeste punctulato, inter oculos fortiter sulcato; antennis quam praecedentis magis robustis, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} haud longiori; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, antice parum angustato, subtiliter sat sparsim punctulato, transversim obsolete sulcato, lateribus sat arcuatis, angulis subacutis; elytris subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis; tibiis intermediis distincte mucronatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

I have some little hesitation in considering this species congeneric with *H. lauta* on account of the sulcus of its prothorax being very faintly marked and the mucro of its intermediate tibiae being quite well defined. These characters seem too slight to justify the creation of a new genus for a single species, but I look upon it as very probable that when the *Halticites* of Australia are more fully known it will be found that these two must be separated notwithstanding their similarity both in facies and general characters.

Victoria; Dividing Range.

H. (?) occidentalis, sp. nov. Subovata; sat nitida; lurida, antennis apicem versus vix infuscatis, capite postice rufopiceo, corpore supra hic illic indeterminate infuscato, corpore subtus magis obscuro; capite lævi, inter oculos bituberculato sed vix distincte sulcato; antennarum articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} manifeste longiori; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice manifeste angustato, subcoriaceo et sat obsolete punctulato, sat fortiter transversim sulcato, lateribus fortiter arcuatis, angulis obtusis; elytris fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; tibiis intermediis distincte mucronatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

The species of Southern Australia appertaining to Lacordaire's group "*Halticites*" (outside the genus *Haltica*) differ in respect of facies and characters to an extent that would perhaps justify the creation of a separate genus for each of them. I am reluctant to follow this course, and so am placing in this genus *Hyphaltica* several forms that (appertaining to the *Halticites*) agree in the transverse sulcus of their prothorax being (not continued to the lateral margin but) bent round to the base before reaching the lateral margin, in their elytra not being exceptionally widely margined, and in their front tibiæ having a well-defined mucro placed in the normal position. The present species differs somewhat in facies from the preceding two, owing to its subovate form, and the strongly rounded sides of its prothorax.

W. Australia.

H. mediocris, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata; sat nitida; lurida, scutello antennis (parte apicali excepta) et femorum parte superiori (basi excepta) infuscatis; capite lato, in medio fere lævi, ad latera punctulato, inter oculos transversim sulcato; antennis sat robustis, quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} paullo longiori; prothorace fortiter transverso, postice paullo angustato, sublævi, sat fortiter transversim sulcato, lateribus sat arcuatis (latitudine majori ante medium posita), angulis bene determinatis subacutis; elytris subtiliter obsolete (circa scutellum magis perspicue) punctulatis; tibiis intermediis breviter distincte mucronatis. Long., $1\frac{3}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The wide head of this species (the interval between the eyes being considerably more than the greatest diameter of an eye) and its not very convex eyes, together with the shape of its prothorax (wider in front than behind) give it a characteristic facies suggestive of generic distinctness from the others that I have provisionally associated in this genus; but it is certainly very close allied to them.

S. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

H. Adelaide, sp. nov. Ovals; sat elongata; sat nitida; supra nigra; subtus picea, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, femoribus (præsertim posticis) plus minusve infuscatis vel nigricantibus; capite lato, in medio fere lævi, inter oculos sulcato; antennis sat robustis, quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 4^{ns} multo longiori, hoc quam 2^{ns} subbreuiori; prothorace fortiter transverso, antice vix angustato, distincte minus crebre punctulato, fortiter transversim sulcato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis minus acutis (anticis incrassatis extrorsum leviter directis); elytris crebre fortiter punctulatis; tibiis intermediis breviter distincte mucronatis. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l. (vix).

A very distinct species on account of *inter alia* its entirely black upper surface.

S. Australia; Adelaide district.

HALTICA.

This genus as restricted by Dr. Chapuis may be taken to be limited to species that M. Allard's monograph would place in *Graptodera*. M. Allard suppresses *Haltica* altogether, but Dr. Chapuis' plea for retaining the name seems to me quite conclusive. The species are extremely variable and very difficult to determine. As regards the Australian species the best distinctive characters appear to me the sexual peculiarities of the males.

H. corrusca, Er. I am not sure that I know this species (which was described from Tasmania). The only Tasmanian *Haltica* known to me differs in important respects from Erichson's description. But there is a species occurring plentifully, and widely distributed in Southern Australia (Victoria, N.S. Wales and S. Australia, and probably in Tasmania), which agrees well with the description of *H. corrusca* in every respect except that (so far as regards the specimens I have seen) the violaceous coloring of the underside referred to by Erichson is wanting. It is an insect of brassy-æneous color (long., about $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.) with well defined fairly close and rather fine elytral puncturation, and the longitudinal post-humeral sulcus very faint. Its males (apart from the dilatation of the basal joint of the tarsi) are distinguished by the sculpture of the apical ventral segment, which is devoid of tubercles and has its apical half (or thereabouts) flattened so as to be on a lower plane than the front part from which in certain lights it seems to be separated by a sulcus; the middle part of its apical margin (which must not be confused with the free edge of the pygidium seen beyond it) is rounded but owing to inæqualities on its surface immediately before the apex it appears (from a point of view whence the true apex does

not catch the eye) to be trilobed. Its intermediate tibiae are straight or nearly so.

H. splendida, Oliv. I have not seen any insect at all likely to be this species; the description of it seems possibly consistent with its being a true *Haltica*.

H. ferruginis, Blackb. I regard this insect as possibly representing a gen. nov. near *Haltica*. As far as I know the species that may be rightly regarded as typical members of *Haltica*, they are invariable in being of some dark (more or less metallic) color, and in having a prothoracic sulcus completely traversing the segment in complete separation from its base. *H. ferruginis* however not only is of a nearly uniform brownish-testaceous color, but has its prothoracic sulcus less distinctly complete than in a typical *Haltica* inasmuch as near the lateral margins it seems to lose itself in a mere basal depression (there being in that part no elevated interval between it and the true basal margin). The combination of these two differences from a normal *Haltica* points to the likelihood of other species allied to it existing in N.W. Australia (which is its habitat). Its prothoracic sulcus is not much like that of either of the new genera (*Hyphaltica* and *Halticodes*) characterised above. As far as I can see its four anterior tibiae are unarmed but the type is not in a condition to allow of my thoroughly investigating the question whether a very small mucro may be hidden among the apical setae. I cannot find any named genus other than *Haltica* in which it might be placed, although it is very difficult to arrive at certainty regarding some of Baly's genera owing to their author having merely enumerated their characters without mentioning what genera they are allied to.

H. pagana, sp. nov. Ovalis, minus elongata; nitida; cerulea vel purpurea, antennis tibiisque tarsisque obscuris; capite sublevi, inter oculos transversim sulcato, ante sulcum bituberculato; antennis quam corpus (maris haud multo, feminae paullo magis) brevioribus, sat robustis (articulo basali modico, 2° brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} vix breviori, 4° quam 3^{us} vix longiori); prothorace sat transverso, antice sat angustato, in disco levi, latera versus distincte punctulato, ante basin sat profunde sulcato, lateribus sat arcuatis; elytris sat crebre sat fortiter (quam *H. pusilla*, Duf., paullo minus crebre vix minus fortiter) punctulatis, ad latera obsolete sulcatis (sulco ante medium extus vix manifeste carinato).

Maris tibiis intermediis sat rectis; segmento ventrali apicali in medio postice rotundato, nullo adspectu trilobato, mox ante apicem bituberculato. Long., $2\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Much like *H. australis*, Blackb., but a more richly colored insect, with less close elytral puncturation, and the apical ventral

segment of the male quite different. The antennæ of the male are about three-quarters the length of the body.

Victoria and Tasmania; in mountainous places.

H. gravida, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; ænea, corpore subtus antennis pedibusque obscuris; capite antennisque fere ut præcedentis, sed his paullo brevioribus; prothorace minus transverso (quam longiori circiter quarta parte latiori), subcoriaceo et sparsim subtiliter (latera versus magis grosse) punctulato, antice parum angustato, ante basin sat profunde sulcato, lateribus minus arcuatis; elytris sat crebre sat subtiliter subobsolete punctulatis, ad latera fortiter sulcatis (sulco et intus et extus longe ultra medium carina forti marginato).

Maris tibiis intermediis (exempli typici) extrorsum fortiter curvatis: segmento ventrali apicali ad apicem certo adspectu fortiter trilobato. Long., $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Resembles in general appearance and color the species mentioned above as being probably *H. corrusca*, Er., but *inter alia* much larger, with the lateral furrows and carinæ of its elytra very much stronger. The apical ventral segment does not present much difference, but the extraordinary middle tibiæ of its male which are very strongly bent outwards at the apex (if not a deformity of the unique male that I have seen) furnish a very striking character. In any case the present species is an extremely distinct one. I have two female examples from N.S. Wales which I attribute to this species but cannot be sure of their identity without knowing their male.

S. Australia; Murray River District, &c.

The following table shows the distinctive characters of the species attributed to Australia that there seems to be more or less reason to regard as true *Halticæ* (the doubt, in my opinion, being about the first two):—

A. Underside testaceous.			
B. Elytra testaceous	..	..	.. <i>ferruginis</i> , Blackb.
BB. Elytra metallic	..	..	.. <i>splendida</i> , Oliv.
AA. Underside dark.			
B. Sublateral sulcus of elytra feeble and not limited by a sharply defined carina.			
C. Apical ventral segment of male not tuberculate.			
D. Upper surface metallic blue or purple	..	..	.. <i>australis</i> , Blackb.
DD. Upper surface æneous or bronzy	..	..	.. <i>corrusca</i> , Er.
CC. Apical ventral segment of male bituberculate	..	..	.. <i>payana</i> , Blackb.
BB. Sublateral sulcus of elytra strong and limited by a sharp carina.			
C. Apical ventral segment of male with a large impression before the apex (color brassy) ..			
CC. Apical ventral segment of male even or nearly so (color coppery)	..	..	.. <i>gravida</i> , Blackb.
	..	..	.. <i>imæa</i> , Blackb.

LONGITARSUS.

- L. Victoriensis*, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat nitidus; fusco-testaceus, capite rufescenti, antennis extrorsum labro et femoribus posticis infuscatis; antennis sat gracilibus quam corpus vix brevioribus, articulo 1° quam sequentes 2 conjuncti vix breviori, 3° quam 2^{us} sat longiori quam 4^{us} paullo breviori; capite vix punctulato, in vertice plus minusve distincte transversim strigato; prothorace transversim subquadrato, crebre fortiter punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris fortiter subseriatim punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

Very like *L. luridus*, Gyll.; differing from that species especially by its elytral puncturation evidently a little closer and less coarse, and much more disposed to a seriate arrangement; also by the usually well-marked transverse strigosity of the hind part of its head.

Victoria; Alpine district.

APHTHONA.

- A. Cowleyi*, sp. nov. Ovalis, sat elongata; nitida; antennis extrorsum labro et (ex parte) femoribus posticis piceis, tibiis plus minusve infuscatis; capite lævi inter oculos sulcato; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 1° modico, 2° minus brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} sat longiori (1° longitudine sat æquali), 4° 3° æquali; prothorace subtilissime punctulato, subquadrato, antice leviter angustato, pone marginem anticum lateribus subangulatis; elytris quam prothorax minus nitidis vix manifeste punctulatis; coxis anticis apertis; tibiis omnibus breviter mucronatis, posticis extus sat longe sat manifeste longitudinaliter sulcatis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali sequentibus 2 longitudine æquali. Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

In this species the hind tibiæ are somewhat more decidedly sulcate externally than is usual in *Aphthona*, but I can find no other character inconsistent with a place in that genus. Apparently near *A. papuensis*, Jac, but considerably larger, with more transverse prothorax, &c.

Northern Australia; taken by Mr. Cowley, near Cairns.

XUTHEA (?)

I feel considerable hesitation in assigning the following species to this East Indian genus, which is not known to me in nature. But it agrees with the diagnosis in all essential characters and certainly ought to be placed very near *Xuthea*. Its front coxæ are open behind, its prothorax has a strong transverse sulcus sharply limited by a short longitudinal sulcus on either side; its

antennæ are 11-jointed; its mesosternum is normal; all its tibiæ are mucronate; and the claw joint of its hind tarsi is normal. These are the structural characters of *Xuthea* and I cannot find that they have been attributed to any subsequently named genus. It is likely enough that a comparison of types might render it desirable to separate the insect described below from *Xuthea* but meanwhile I think it should be provisionally referred to that genus. It evidently bears much specific resemblance to the type of *Xuthea*, though it is considerably smaller.

X? *formosa*, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; nitida; tota late cærulea, antennis obscuris basin versus vix rufescentibus exceptis; capite lævi, inter oculos transversim arcuatim sulcato; oculis grosse granulatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, apicem versus gradatim manifeste incrassatis, articulo 1° parum elongato, 2° quam 1^{us} sat breviori, 3° 1° longitudine æquali, 4° quam 3^{us} paullo breviori, 5° 3° longitudine æquali et paullo magis robusto; prothorace sublævi, antice angustato, ante basin profunde transversim sulcato (sulco transverso utrinque in sulco profundo longitudinali terminato); elytris subtiliter minus regulariter seriatim punctulatis, nullo modo striatis; coxis anticis apertis, tibiis omnibus breviter mucronatis tarsorum posticorum articulo basali sequentibus 2 longitudine æquali. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l. (vix).

Its brilliant metallic blue color (almost as bright on the under-surface and the legs as on the elytra) renders this a very beautiful little insect. The color of the legs underlying their blue iridescence is of a somewhat pitchy testaceous tone. The basal joint of the antennæ is somewhat shorter than in most *Halticidæ*. The mucro at the apex of the anterior 4 tibiæ is placed among coarse setæ and needs looking for.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele, near Cairns.

SPHÆRODERMA.

S. baldiensis, sp. nov. Late ovalis; nitida; rufo testacea, antennarum articulis ultimis 5 obscuris; capite transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato (sulco pone oculos, ut *S. testacea*, Fab., continuo), in vertice punctulato et longitudinaliter striatim ruguloso; antennis quam corporis dimidium brevioribus, articulis ultimis 5 gradatim incrassatis, articulo 1° modico, 2° minus brevi (quam 1^{us} fere duplo breviori), 3° quam 2^{us} graciliori sed vix longiori, 4° 6° inter se sat æqualibus (quam 3^{us} subbrevioribus); prothorace transverso, transversim convexo, subfortiter sat sparsim punctulato; elytris sparsim sat fortiter (quam *S. testacea*, F., magis sparsim vix magis fortiter) punctulatis; femoribus posticis modicis. Long., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

The structural characters seem to be altogether those of the European species of the genus unless the shortness of the antennæ be considered aberrant; many species with short antennæ from Java, &c., have, however, been attributed to *Sphaeroderma*.

Victoria; Alpine district.

PSYLLIODES.

P. lubricata, sp. nov. Elongato-ovata; pernitida; supra æneo-viridis, prothorace aurato, antennis piceis basin versus testaceis; subtus piceo-nigra, pedibus rufis (femoribus plus minusve æneo-tinctis; capite sublævi; prothorace fortiter transverso, lateribus pone apicem fortiter dentatis, disco sparsius minus fortiter (lateribus sat crebre sat grosse) punctulato; elytris leviter striatis, striis crebre sat fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis planis (apicem versus leviter convexis) subtilissime punctulatis; tibiaram posticarum processu apicali quam tibia tota plus quam triplo breviori, ad latera pectinato, ad apicem fortiter bidentato. Long., 1³ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The reddish-testaceous color of the legs (including the femora),—only in places with a brassy metallic tone overlying the red color,—distinguishes this species from its allies; it is also notable for the flat interstices (only feebly convex near the apex) of its elytral striæ.

Victoria; Black Spur.

(Sub-tribe) GALERUCIDES.

The Australian Polynesian and Papuan *Phytophaga* of the sub-tribe *Galerucides* present considerable difficulties to thier student owing to the great uncertainty that exists in respect of some of the genera—an uncertainty notably illustrated by the frequency of the mark “?” after the generic designations of species described by even well known specialists. In a recent investigation of the *Galerucides* of my collection I have found among those insects many species previously undescribed, but in several instances have been unable to reach any confident conclusion as to what is their right generic position. As this difficulty arises mainly from the faultiness of generic diagnoses there does not appear to be any escape from it, and I must therefore follow the same course that others have adopted and in some cases indicate a doubt as to the correctness of my generic determinations.

Authors in general seem to be fairly agreed that the structure of the prosternum is the character on which the primary subdivision of the tribe should be founded. Dr. Chapuis (Gen. Col. vol. XI.) recognises two distinct forms of this structure indicated by the cavities of the front coxæ being either open or closed

behind. Subsequently Dr. Baly (Journ. Linn. Soc. XX) while accepting the prosternal structure as the basis of classification regards (not the closure of the cavities but) the relation between the prosternum and the hind margin of the antepectus as the true index of that structure, and indicates two forms of the relation in either of which the cavities may be either open or closed. He considers that both conditions of the cavities may exist within the limits of a genus.

Now I venture to think that for the purposes of classification, at our present stage of knowledge, something else than the anatomical importance of characters ought to be taken into account—viz., the facility or otherwise of observing them. It is usually necessary to injure a specimen to find out even whether its coxal cavities are open or not; it is always necessary to do so in order to examine the relation between the prosternum and the hind-margin of the antepectus. I cannot but regard this proposal of Dr. Baly's as somewhat of the nature of his classification of *Paropsis* where he finds a primary character in the internal organs of the hind body.

The divergence between these specialists however suggests a doubt whether they agree practically as to the limits of a given genus and creates a great difficulty in dealing with the species they have described. I find Dr. Baly's classification impracticable and greatly prefer to make use of Dr. Chapuis'. It appears to me however that even Dr. Chapuis is not quite clear in his definition of the terms "open" and "closed" in dealing with the coxal cavities. He says that when the coxal cavities are open the base of the true prosternum (by which he means the hind margin, behind the coxæ, of the middle part of the prosternum as a whole) does not join the inward prolongation of the prosternal epimera. But there are very few cases in which this juncture is absolutely wanting, and I find from the dissection of numerous specimens that his test practically is whether the base of the true prosternum meets the *apex* of the inward prolongation of the epimera, or whether the apex of the epimera is freely applied against the coxa. In the former case (which is exemplified in *Adimonia*, *Monolepta*, &c.) Dr. Chapuis regards the coxal cavity as closed; in the latter (exemplified by *Aulacophora*, *Luperus*, &c.) he regards it as open. I treat the terms "open" and "closed" (as applied to the coxal cavities) in this sense.

OIDES.

- O. insignipennis*, sp. nov. Elongato-ovata; flava, antennis (articulis basalibus flavo-variegatis exceptis) vittisque in elytris 2 latissimis (his postice conjunctis) piceo-nigris, tibiis externe tarsisque infuscatis; antennis robustis quam corpus

circiter tertia parte brevioribus, articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} duplo longiori quam 4^{us} paullo breviori quam 5^{us} vix breviori; capite inter oculos profunde transversim sulcato, fronte longitudinaliter vix impressa; oculis minus prominulis; prothorace quam longiori paullo plus quam duplo latiori, fere æquali, subfortiter minus crebre sat æqualiter (et latera versus confertim subtilissime) punctulato; elytris dupliciter (sc. sat crebre subtilissime et sat crebre vix subtiliter) nullo modo rugulose punctulatis. Long., 4 l.; lat., 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The elytral vittæ are considerably wider than the yellow stripes, so that the elytræ are more black than yellow. The greatest width across the elytra is nearly four times the width of the prothorax and the elytra are fully six times longer than the prothorax. The hind angles of the prothorax are by no means rounded off but well-defined obtuse angles. At once distinguished from *O. Fryi*, Clk., by *inter alia* the absence of a transverse prothoracic impression, the less close puncturation (devoid of any rugulosity) of the elytra, and its less prominent eyes.

Queensland; Port Mackay; sent to me by Mr. Lower.

O. ocellaris, sp. nov. Elongato-ovata; flava, antennarum articulis 2^o—8^o in parte (9^o—11^o totis) vittisque in elytris 2 modice latis (his postice conjunctis) piceo nigris, tibiis externe tarsisque infuscatis; antennis minus robustis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} duplo longiori quam 4^{us} sat breviori quam 5^{us} vix breviori; capite fere ut præcedentis (*O. insignipennis*); oculis sat prominulis; prothorace fere ut præcedentis sed partis lateralis puncturatione subtili multo minus conferta minus subtili; elytris fere ut præcedentis punctulatis. Long., 4 l.; lat., 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Allied to the preceding but with the vittæ (especially the external one) of the elytra narrower, the antennæ shorter and less robust, the eyes considerably more prominent, the excessively close and fine puncturation on the sides of the prothorax wanting, &c. At once distinguishable from *O. Fryi*, Clk., by the puncturation of the elytra not showing any tendency to rugulosity, the absence of the transverse prothoracic impression, &c.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley.

O. ignota, sp. nov. Elongato-ovata; rufo-flava, antennis articulo 1^o—3^o parte inferiori dilutiori) vittisque in elytris 2 modice latis (his postice conjunctis) piceo-nigris, tibiis externe tarsisque infuscatis; antennis robustis quam corpus circiter tertia parte brevioribus, articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} haud duplo longiori quam 4^{us} tertia parte breviori quam 5^{us} manifeste breviori; capite fere ut *O. insignipennis*; oculis minus prominulis; prothorace quam longiori fere triplo latiori,

ante medium transversim late impresso (parte concave utrinque abbreviata), sat crebre subgrosse punctulato, margine postico retrorsum late rotundato, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris dupliciter (sc. sat crebre subtiliter et sat crebre fortite) nec rugulose punctulatis. Long., $4\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., 3 l. (vix).

A fine large species, at once distinguishable from its allies by the strong puncturation of its upper surface; the comparatively long second joint of its antennæ is also a notable character.

N. Australia; I am not sure of the exact locality.

O. tigrina, sp. nov. Ovalis; flavo-testacea, antennarum articulis 1^o—8^o in parte (9^o 11^o totis) vittis in elytris 4 angustis capite postice prothoracis maculis nonnullis metasterni parte magna femoribus (basi excepta) tibiæ parte magna tarsisque piceis; antennis minus robustis quam corporis duæ partes longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 2^{as} haud duplo longiori quam 4^{as} tertia parte breviori quam 5^{as} paullo breviori; capite inter oculos profunde transversim sulcato, fronte longitudinaliter manifeste impressa; oculis sat prominulis; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, ante medium transversim interrupte leviter impresso, coriaceo et sparsim inæqualiter leviter punctulato, angulis posticis rotundatis, margine postico retrorsum late rotundato; elytris dupliciter (sc. subtilissime minus crebre et sat crebre fortius) vix subrugulose punctulatis. Long., 4 l.; lat., $2\frac{3}{10}$ l.

Differs from its immediate allies in its somewhat regularly oval shape, also in there being four dark vittæ on each elytron. These are of about equal width and do not reach the apex. The subsutural one becomes gradually darker and more defined from the base hindward; the second and third coalesce near their hinder end (their common stem coalescing with the other two a little before the apex of the elytron); the external one exists only in the hinder third part of the elytron. The previously described Australian species of *Oides* having testaceous or yellow elytra ornamented with dark vittæ (more than one on each elytron) are *Fryi*, Clk., *seminigra*, Clk., and *6-vittata*, Duviv. Of these I know only the first except by description. The second is described as having its prothorax black with the margins reddish yellow. (I have seen no *Oides* with prothoracic colors at all approaching this description.) The third is said to have very short antennæ not reaching the middle of the elytra, the disc of the prothorax with only a few extremely fine punctures, and the elytra with more than two vittæ—characters which distinguish it from all the species of *Oides* known to me. The following table shows the characters of the species of this group of *Oides*:—

- A. Prothorax yellow or yellowish, with no (or scarcely any) dark coloring.
- B. Antennæ elongate (not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the body).
- C. Puncturation of prothorax more or less feeble.
- D. Two vittæ on each elytron ; form elongate-ovate.
- E. Puncturation of elytra not in the least rugulose *insignipennis*, Blackb.
- EE. Puncturation of elytra distinctly rugulose *Fryi*, Clk.
- DD. Four vittæ on each elytron ; form oval
- CC. Puncturation of prothorax strong and deep
- BB. Antennæ shorter.
- C. Elytra with two vittæ each *ocularis*, Blackb.
- CC. Elytra with more than two vittæ each *6-vittata*, Duviv.
- AA. Prothorax black, with only the margins yellowish *seminigra*, Clk.

O. velata, sp. nov. Late ovalis ; pallide flava, capite postice et elytrorum maculis binis (altera minori basali subrotundata, altera magna subapicali subovali longitudinaliter posita), antennarum articulis 4° — 6° ad apicem (et 7° — 11° totis) tibiæ apice tarsisque infuscatis ; antennis quam corporis dimidium parum longioribus, articulo 3° quam 2^{us} duplo longiori 4° sat æquali quam 5^{us} sat longiori ; capite inter oculos profunde transversim sulcato ; oculos sat prominulis ; prothorace quam longiori paullo plus quam duplo latiori, antice sat angustato, leviter vix crebre punctulato, disco utrinque fovea magna sat fortiter impresso, angulis posticis sat rotundatis ; elytris fere ut prothorax punctulatis. Long., $4\frac{4}{5}$ l. ; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The basal spot on each elytron is transversely subrotundate and is much nearer to the suture than to the external margin. The subapical spot is somewhat obliquely placed ; it is twice as long as wide, oval in form but with its front subtruncate, commencing not much behind the middle of the elytron and all but reaching the apex.

Queensland ; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

O. plantarum, sp. nov. Ovalis ; pallide straminea, elytris pallide brunneo-testaceis, antennarum articulis 2° — 4° ad apicem (et 5° — 11° totis) tibiæ apice tarsisque infuscatis ; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3° quam 2^{us} duplo longiori quam 4^{us} vix breviori quam 5^{us} paullo longiori ; capite inter oculos leviter transversim sulcato, fronte longitudinaliter impressa ; oculis parvis ; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, antice sat angustato, obsolete punctulato, disco utrinque fovea et postice sulco transverso brevi impresso, angulis posticis rotundatis ; elytris sparsim subtilissime punctulatis. Long., 4 l. ; lat., 2 l.

Somewhat resembles *O. antennalis*, Baly, but is more narrowly oval in form with much shorter antennæ and much less closely and distinctly punctured elytra, &c.

N. Queensland.

AULACOPHORA.

A. denticornis, sp. nov. Testacea, elytrorum parte basali et macula magna subapicali rubropurpureis, pedibus posticis plus minusve infuscatis; capite prothoraceque lævibus; hoc quam longiori vix dimidio latiori; elytris distincte punctulatis; metasterno nonnihil rubro-infuscato.

Maris capite inter oculos profunde biimpresso, utrinque inter partem impressam et oculum sat alte cristato; antennarum articulis basalibus 5 deformibus (sc. basali elongato extus emarginato et dentato, 2° minuto extus dentato, 3° magno triangulari ad apicem extrorsum fortiter producto, 4° quam 3^{as} longiori compresso ad apicem truncato 5° quam 3^{as} vix longiori ad apicem extus fortiter producto (partis productæ margine antico profunde emarginato et biacuto.

Feminae capite sat æquali, antennis simplicibus quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus. Long., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The elytra are divided into three somewhat equal zones of color—the basal one-third part purplish red, the middle one-third testaceous, the apical one-third purplish red; the apical purplish red color however does not quite reach the suture. The male characters in the head and antennæ are more strongly marked than in any other *Aulacophora* known to me.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley near Cairns.

A. cucullata, sp. nov. Fem. Testacea; elytrorum parte basali tertia nigra, tibiis tarsisque anterioribus 4 plus minus infuscatis, pedibus posticis (femorum basi excepta) fere nigris; capite prothoraceque obsolete punctulatis; hoc quam longiori fere duplo latiori; elytris sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; antennis quam corporis duæ partes longioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} vix breviori. Long., $3\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{3}{10}$ l.

I cannot find among the numerous described species of *Aulacophora* any the coloring and markings of which bear much resemblance to those of the present species.

AGELASTICA.

A. (Galeruca) melanocephala, Fab. There does not appear to be any doubt that this species is an *Agelastica*. It is clearly identical with the *Agelastica* that Dr. Baly described under the same specific name. Of course Fabricius is the earlier describer to whom the original name must be attributed. I believe this synonymy has not been previously noted. The species stands in

Mr. Masters' Catalogue as *Monolepta melanocephala*, Fab., and also as *Agelastica melanocephala*, Baly.

CALLIPEPLA.

C. sexsignata, Boisd. I have received from Mr. Masters and Mr. French (as taken in tropical Queensland) specimens of an insect which seems likely to be this scarcely described N. Guinea species.

PRASYPTERA.

P. Mastersi, sp. nov. Flava; elytris metallico-viridibus vel cyaneo-viridibus, labro (antice) palpis (basi excepta) mandibulis (basi excepta) antennis (articulo apicali flavo excepto) genubus tibiis tarsisque piceis; prothorace transversim irregulariter impresso, leviter punctulato: elytris sat crebre punctulatis. Long., 4 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Differs in coloration and other characters from all the previously described members of the genus, which has not previously (to my knowledge) been recorded as occurring in Australia.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

SASTRA.

S. costatipennis, Jac., var. *obscuricornis*. A typo differt antennis (articulo basali subtus dilutiori excepto) nigro-piceis; elytrorum sutura (apice angustissime flavescenti excepto) cum superficie concolori, costa interna haud ultra medium extensa. Long., $5\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Although from its large size and differences of coloration this insect appears to a casual glance very distinct from *S. costatipennis* I think it very likely to prove a mere local form of that insect, to which it is at any rate very closely allied.

N. Queensland.

MOMÆA.

M. eximia, sp. nov. Elongata; subparallela; testacea, elytris vitta lata discoidali læte viridi ornatis, antennis tarsisque picescentibus; antennis quam corpus paullo brevioribus, articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} manifeste breviori; prothorace leviter transverso, sat æquali, sparsim subtiliter punctulato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis subtuberculiformibus; elytris confertim minus subtiliter punctulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam sequentes 2 vix longiori. Long., $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

The bright green vitta on each elytron commences on the shoulder and runs back widening almost to the apex, so that the common testaceous interval between the two vittæ is in the form of a very elongate triangle with its base on the base of the elytra; the testaceous lateral margin is very narrow.

This species seems clearly to appertain to *Momæa* on account of its front coxæ open behind, bifid claws, unarmed and externally carinate tibiae, long antennæ, narrow parallel form, &c. The even surface of its prothorax and the not strongly transverse form of the same perhaps render its place in the genus a little doubtful, but I hesitate to separate it on these characters alone. *Momæa* has not been previously attributed to Australia; it occurs in New Guinea.

N. Queensland.

DIRCEMA.

It has been pointed out by Baron de Harold that *Galercula australis*, Bohem., is a member of this genus. It appears probable that this is a correct reference.

RUPILIA.

R. excelsa, sp. nov. Minus nitida; supra rufa, elytris (parte prope suturam rufa excepta) cyaneis; subtus rufa (segmentorum ventralium parte antica laterali cyanescenti excepta); pedibus (femorum basi rufa excepta) piceis; capite inter oculos inæquali, longitudinaliter linea fortiter impresso, parte mediana sat crasse punctulata; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, crebre fortiter subæqualiter punctulato, sulco lato transverso discoidali bene determinato profunde impresso (hoc margines laterales fere attingenti, sed ad medium paullo minus lato paullo minus profundo); scutello elytrisque confertim sat fortiter (fere subrugulose) punctulatis. Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Distinct from its previously described allies by the broad rufotestaceous stripe forming the inner border of each elytron. Its nearest ally seems to be *R. ruficollis*, Clk., from which it differs *inter alia* by the strong subrugulose puncturation of its scutellum, as well as by the coloring of its elytra.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

NEORUPILIA.

N. ornata, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis (mas) vel oblongo-ovata (fem.); minus robusta; sat nitida; nigra, antennarum basi genibus tibiis tarsis et elytrorum maculis binis (his in humero et prope apicem positis) testaceis; capite prothoraceque fere lævibus; hoc minus transverso, postice sat angustato; elytris subtiliter sparsius (minus distincte) punctulatis, maris quam abdomen paullo (feminæ sat multo) brevioribus, ad apicem dehiscens; antennis quam corpus (maris) sublongioribus vel (feminæ) sat brevioribus, articulis basalibus 3 testaceis, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° minus brevi, 3° quam 2^{ns} paullo longiori, 4° quam 3^{ns} paullo

longiori (quam 1^{us}, et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti, breviori).
 Long., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.—1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The male of this minute *Galerucid* has a certain resemblance to a small *Tachys*. It is a very pretty and distinct species. In some specimens the pale marks on the elytra are almost white.

Victoria; Alpine region.

ADIMONIA.

Several Australian species seem to be referable to this genus, with which they agree in the following characters; front coxal cavities closed (their structure is as in the European *A. caprea*, Linn.); front coxæ contiguous or all but contiguous; metasternum not prominent between the middle coxæ; elytral epipleuræ continued well behind the middle of the length of the elytra; tibiæ unarmed; claws of the tarsi bifid; lateral borders of prothorax well defined; head considerably narrower than prothorax; third joint of antennæ distinctly longer than fourth joint; basal joint of hind tarsi about equal in length to the next two joints together; tibiæ more or less carinate on their external margin. The species that I refer to this genus agree well with it in facies and also resemble in facies *Dircema (Galeruca) australis*, Bohem. In the last-named species the apices of the epimera of the prosternum undoubtedly do not meet the base of the true prosternum but project freely; nevertheless I cannot satisfy myself that it is anything but an extremely close ally of these species which I refer to *Adimonia*. In *Galerucella McDonaldi*, Lea the front coxæ are closed and therefore that insect ought not to stand in *Galerucella*; I think it can hardly be separated generically from *Adimonia*.

A. lugens, sp. nov. Elongata; minus nitida; subtiliter pubescens; supra nigro-picea, capite postice antice et ad latera anguste testaceo, prothorace testaceo-variegato, elytris nonnullorum exemplorum in disco vix dilutioribus et utrinque prope scutellum linea brevi testacea ornatis; subtus obscure livida, piceo-variegata; antennis nigris, articulo basali subtus et 2ⁱ 3ⁱ que basi summa testaceis; pedibus piceis, femoribus testaceo-maculatis; antennis minus robustis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} vix longiori; capite longitudinaliter sat fortiter impresso, cum prothorace crebre aspere punctulato; hoc quam longiori duplo latiori, transverism fortiter impresso, lateribus sat rotundatis; elytris confertim sat subtiliter vix aspere punctulatis. Long., $4\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The elytra are almost uniformly pitchy black, when closely examined a small testaceous mark is observed on either side of the scutellum and in some specimens a faint indefinite tendency to

reddish on the disc. On the prothorax there is a large black spot at each angle and a still larger one occupying the disc but not quite reaching the base or front margin. The sulcus of the prothorax is of curved shape and is on the front half of the surface; the surface of the prothorax (the sulcus excepted) is even and the hind angles are rounded. This species, to a casual glance bears much resemblance to a very dark specimen of *D. (Galeruca) australis*, Bohem. Besides the distinctions involved in the above remarks it differs from *D. australis* by its longer and less robust antennæ, its closely punctulate head and prothorax, its closed front coxæ, &c. From *D. McDonaldi*, Lea (which has closed front coxæ and ought I think to be placed in *Adimonia*) it differs widely by its color, much larger size, much longer and less robust antennæ, more transverse prothorax of which the hind angles are rounded, &c., &c.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley near Cairns.

A. Mastersi, sp. nov. Sat elongata; minus nitida; subtiliter pubescens; supra testaceo-brunnea; subtus, cum antennis pedibusque piceo-nigra; antennis modice robustis, quam corporis dimidium subbrevioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^{as} sat longiori; capite inter antennis bituberculato, crebre nec grosse punctulato; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, inæquali (sc. utrinque spatio concavo magno leviter impresso, et antice spatio triangulari leviter elevato—hoc in medio concavo—instructo), crebre (in spatio elevato triangulari sparsim) punctulato, angulis anticis dentiformibus, lateribus mox ante basin ut dens parva productis; elytris sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis, lineis nonnullis elevatis vix manifestis instructis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A very distinct little species; from its general facies and the form of its prothorax it should stand I think near *A. (Galerucella) McDonaldi*, Lea. It bears considerable general resemblance to the European *A. caprea*, Linn., but *inter alia* its prothorax is much smaller in proportion to the elytra.

N.S. Wales: sent to me by Mr. Masters from the Richmond River District.

A. richmondensis, sp. nov. Modice elongata; minus nitida; subtiliter pubescens; testacea, elytris vitta lata discoidali viridi ornatis, antennis genibus tibiis tarsisque infuscatis; antennis sat robustis, quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^{as} sat longiori; capite confuse nec grosse ruguloso, longitudinaliter leviter impresso; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, ante medium late transversim leviter concavo, crebre subtilius (antice magis crasse) punctulato, lateribus sat rotundatis, angulis anticis sat acutis (vix

prominulis) posticis obtusis; elytris confertim subtilius punctulatis; unguiculis bifidis sed lobo interiori brevi.

Var. ? *maculatifrons* differt capite macula magna nigra ornata, elytrorum vittis in sutura conjunctis et versus latera minus extensis. Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

I do not know of any previously described species resembling this in coloring. The var. ? *maculatifrons* does not seem to differ from the type except in respect of its markings and in the sculpture of its head scarcely rugulose.

N.S. Wales; sent to me by Mr. Masters from the Richmond River District; the var. ? is from Queensland.

SOLENIA.

S. Cowleyi, sp. nov. Late ovata; nitida; supra testacea, elytris cœruleis; subtus antice (capite prosternoque) testacea, postice (abdomine) picea, mesosterno et metasterno testaceis plus minusve infuscatis; antennis piceis (articulis basalibus 3 testaceis); pedibus testaceis, posticis cum tibiis tarsisque omnibus plus minusve picescentibus; capite lato lævi; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} sesquolongiori; prothorace convexo, quam longiori vix duplo latiori, vix manifeste punctulato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis anticis subdentiformibus, ad basin utrinque fovea impresso; elytris sat crebre minus subtiliter (puncturis in parte antica subseriatim dispositis, in parte postica sat obsolete) punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ — $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ — $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

This genus has not, I believe, been previously reported as Australian. The above species is no doubt very near *S. Albertisi*, Jac., but differs from it in several characters—*e.g.*, its yellow scutellum and the well defined and comparatively strong puncturation of its elytra.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley near Cairns.

MICRANTIPHA (gen. nov. *Galerucitarum*).

Caput convexum, inter oculos transversim sulcatum; palporum maxillarium articulus apicalis brevis conicus acuminatus; oculi sat parvi sat fortiter granulati; antennæ robustæ sat elongatæ (articulo basali sat elongato, 2^o 3^o que inter se sat æqualibus minus brevibus, 4^o quam 3^{us} parum longiori); prothorax transversus, mox ante basin transversim sulcatus; scutellum parvum; elytra oblonga; epipleuræ fere ad apicem continuæ; prosternum inter coxas continuum; metasternum sat elongatum, antice haud productum; coxæ anticæ clausæ; pedes sat robusti, tibiis sat cylindricis posticis breviter mucronatis; tarsi breves, articulo basali (? maris solum).

dilatato—posticorum articulo basali quam 2^{us} vix longiori ; unguiculi appendiculati.

The minute insect for which I propose this name has much the appearance of a *Halticid*, but as its hind femora are not at all more dilated than than those of the other pairs of legs it must be placed among the *Galerucides*. It does not satisfactorily fall into any of Dr. Chapuis' "Groupes" of that sub-family, but its non-contiguous closed front coxæ together with its normal metasternum seem to associate it with the *Antiphites* from which however the presence of a small mucro at the extremity of the hind tibiæ (I cannot detect any mucro on the other tibiæ) seems to separate it. On the whole it has something of the facies of *Solenia* in miniature and therefore I think will not be far out of place if treated as an aberrant member of the *Antiphites*, but it is certainly a very puzzling form.

M. paradoxa, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis ; sat nitida ; setis gracilibus albis erectis sparsim vestita ; brunneo-testacea vel brunnea, antennis apicem versus et abdomine magis obscuris ; capite vix perspicue, prothorace sparsim fortius, punctulatis ; elytris vix striatis, striis sat fortiter nec crebre punctulatis. Long., $\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l. ; lat., $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

One of my examples is smaller and considerably darker in color than the others, with antennæ a little longer (about as long as three-quarters of the body). I take its differences to be sexual, but it may possibly represent a distinct species.

S. Australia ; Eyre's Peninsula.

CANDEZEA.

C. sculpta, Blackb. When I described this species (P. L. S., N.S.W. 1890, p. 363) I mentioned its very close alliance with *C. bimaculata*, Jac. and stated that I should have hesitated to consider it distinct except on the ground that *bimaculata* was said to have elytra scarcely visibly punctured. I have since obtained a specimen from New Guinea (the habitat of *C. bimaculata*) evidently conspecific with my *C. sculpta* and therefore—although I certainly cannot regard the elytra as "scarcely visibly punctured," I think there cannot be much doubt that the two names apply to the same insect and that *sculpta* must be treated as a synonym of *bimaculata*.

MENIPPUS.

Through the liberality of Mr. Masters I have recently acquired an authentic specimen of *M. cynicus*, Clk. (the typical species of this genus). It seems to have been an oversight that M. Lacordaire placed it in the Groupe *Galerucites* as its metasternum is strongly produced between the middle coxæ—a character that

refers it to M. Lacordaire's Groupe *Hylaspites*. Had I been able to examine a type previously, or had this character been recorded by the author of the genus or by M. Lacordaire, I should not have referred to *Menippus* the species which I have so referred, and I now regret to find that they cannot stand as congeneric with *M. cynicus*. They are three in number. The first of them (*M. maculicollis*) is I now believe a var. of *Dircema* (*Galeruca*) *australis*, Bohem, while the other two (*M. elegans* and *4-notatus*) may be referred to *Adimonia*, although *M. elegans* is by no means a typical *Adimonia* (approaching *Buphonida* in its head being scarcely narrower than its prothorax but differing from *Buphonida* even more than from *Adimonia* in its claws being scarcely bifid, almost simple).

MONOLEPTA.

There is no genus of the *Galerucides* more difficult to characterise definitely than this. Mr. Baly (Journ. Linn. Soc. XX.) states that it varies in respect of the closure of the front coxæ and in the length of the elytral epipleuræ, while Dr. Chapuis says that some of its species (having their front coxæ open) ought not to remain in it and Mr. Jacoby tells us that those with elongate elytral epipleuræ (in spite of Mr. Baly's statement that the type of the genus is one of these) ought to be removed. Among the numerous species (attributed to the genus) before me I find considerable variation in the elytral epipleuræ, but I have not seen any in which I can find that the front coxæ are open. These discrepancies of diagnosis occasion me considerable difficulty in respect of several new species before me, especially in view of the fact (referred to above) that Dr. Chapuis and Mr. Baly do not seem to mean quite the same by "open" or "closed" front coxæ. It seems best, under the circumstances to define the characters which in this memoir I regard as those of *Monolepta*, viz., front coxæ closed in the sense that the apex of the prosternal epimera is not (as it is in e.g., *Luperus*) a free projection laid against the surface of the coxa, elytral epipleuræ failing (or at least only very obscurely traceable) behind the middle of the elytra, tibiæ mucronate; basal joint of hind tarsi at least as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate.

It is extremely difficult, in my experience, to draw a sharp line of distinction between the Groupes *Monoleptites* and *Luperites*. In some of the species that I have attributed to *Monolepta* (*M. modesta*, *quæsita*, and *Benallæ* particularly) the closure of the front coxæ is excessively fine and it is possible that they are examples of what Dr. Baly considers species with the coxæ not quite closed but nevertheless attributable to *Monolepta*. All

their tibiæ being mucronate and their elytral epipleuræ obsolete behind the middle I do not see how they can be placed in *Luperus* and the basal joint of their hind tarsi is too short for *Luperodes*, so for the present at any rate they must remain in *Monolepta*.

M. dilutior, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; pallide testacea, antennis apicem versus infuscatis, elytris apicem versus plus minusve obscuris; antennis gracilibus quam corpus parum brevioribus, articulo basali sat elongato arcuato, 2° 3° que brevibus (hoc quam ille graciliori), 4° sat elongato (quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti vix longiori, quam 1^{us} subbreviori); capite sublævi, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus latiori, subquadrato, sat fortiter vix crebre punctulato, transversim late minus profunde in medio impresso; elytris fere ut prothorax punctulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti fere duplo longiori. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Var. elytris totis testaceis.

This little species has a more slender and fragile appearance than most *Monoleptæ* and has much the facies of a *Halticid*: the tarsi of its hind legs are nearly as long as their tibiæ. The elytral epipleuræ are broad near the base and rapidly become extremely narrow before the middle of their length, but are just traceable for an appreciable distance behind the middle. The dark blotch near the apex of the elytra looks as though it were caused by the elytra being sprinkled with a fine smoky dust, and is never very conspicuous.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele near Cairns.

M. implicata, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; testacea, antennis apicem versus infuscatis, capite prothorace elytris que lineis maculisque piceis numerosis ornatis; antennis gracilibus quam corpus vix brevioribus, articulo basali sat elongato arcuato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} graciliori et dimidia parte longiori, 4° sat elongato quam præcedentes 2 conjuncti vix (quam 1^{us} sat manifeste) breviori; capite sublævi, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus latiori, fortiter vix crebre punctulato, transversim obsolete impresso, lateribus modice arcuatis; elytris ut prothorax punctulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti fere duplo longiori. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This species is closely allied to the preceding, though at once distinguishable from it by the markings on its upper surface (also by the more rounded sides of its prothorax, &c.). The piceous markings are a little variable. In an ordinary example

they consist of a longitudinal median line on the head ; a patch resembling the letter M on the prothorax and also the extreme lateral margins of the same ; and on each elytron a spot near the apex of the scutellum, a short longitudinal line between the spot and the shoulder, a bisinuate longitudinal line from the shoulder nearly to the middle of the elytron, a transverse zigzag line touching neither suture nor lateral margin slightly in front of the middle of the elytron, and two spots near the apex. In some examples these markings are larger and more numerous as well as nearly black in color. In one example (which the discovery of more specimens may possibly prove to be a distinct species as the prothorax seems more feebly punctulate and its transverse impression is scarcely traceable) the markings are black and those on the elytra present the appearance of three coarse vittæ (the inner two vittæ three or four times interrupted, the external one interrupted only near the base, all of them dilated here and there so as to coalesce in places) and the prothoracic discal markings consist of black lines touching the apex but not the base. I think this form might be called "var *extrema*" as I have not seen any specimen really intermediate between it and the type ; nevertheless I think its markings are only an extreme development of those of the type.

N. Queensland ; taken by Mr. Koebele near Cairns.

M. fumaticornis, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis ; sat nitida ; testacea, antennis nigris ; antennis minus gracilibus, quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2^o 3^o que brevibus inter se sat æqualibus, 4^o elongato (quam præcedentes 2, et quam 1^{us} sublongiori) ; capite sublaevi, inter oculos transversim arcuatim profunde sulcato ; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, sat crebre sat subtiliter punctulato, transversim sat fortiter impresso ; elytris crebre subfortiter punctulatis ; epipleuris paullo ultra medium sat distinctis ; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti sesquilongiori. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Very distinct by its color, uniformly pale testaceous, except the antennæ which are entirely deep black.

Thursday Island ; taken by Captain E. Bourke, R.N.

M. sparsipennis, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis ; nitida ; flavo-testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 exceptis) et elytrorum maculis singulis parvis basalibus, nigris ; antennis sat robustis, quam corpus sat brevioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2^o minus brevi, 3^o quam 2^{us} paullo longiori, 4^o quam 1^{us} (et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti) vix longiori ; capite inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato, parte postica

cum prothorace minus crebre sat subtiliter punctulata; hoc quam longiori fere duplo latiori, transversim obsolete impresso; elytris minus crebre minus fortiter punctulatis, epipleuris pone medium obsolete; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti fere duplo longiori. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

A very nitid species and easily recognisable from all known to me by its color and markings; it is of a bright testaceous color, with the antennæ black (except the basal three joints) and a small black spot on either side of the scutellum. In the unique type the suture bears a small infuscate blotch a little in front of the middle, but as this mark is on one elytron only I suspect it is accidental.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley near Cairns.

M. elytrura, sp. nov. Sat late ovalis; nitida; testacea, antennarum articulo apicali piceo, elytris rufo-piceis latera versus dilutioribus; antennis modice gracilibus, quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo basali sat elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} sat longiori, 4° quam 1^{us} vix breviori (quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti vix longiori; capite inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato, vix manifeste punctulato; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, sat æquali, crebrius sat subtiliter punctulato; elytris minus confertim minus subtiliter punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsolete; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti duplo longiori. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Entirely testaceous except the apical joint of the antennæ which is blackish, and the elytra which are reddish piceous become more rufo-testaceous about the lateral and apical margins.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley near Cairns.

M. brevior, sp. nov. Subovata; nitida; brunneo-testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 vel 4 exceptis) piceis, corpore subtus rufo-piceo abdomine excepto (hoc testaceo latera versus piceo); antennis gracilibus quam corpus paullo brevioribus, articulo basali sat elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} graciliori dimidia parte longiori, 4° quam 1^{us} vix breviori (2° 3° que conjunctis longitudine sat æquali); capite sublævi, inter oculos transverse profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, sat æquali, fortiter (fere rugulose) punctulato; elytris sat fortiter sat crebre punctulatis; epipleuris ultra medium indistincte continuis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti paullo longiori. Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The distinctly ovate form of this little species (its greatest width being behind the middle of the elytra) is characteristic. In

some respects it resembles *M. dilutior* structurally, but the comparatively much shorter basal joint of its hind tarsi forbids its being regarded as a very close ally.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

M. cognata, sp. nov. Ovalis; modice elongata; nitida; testacea, antennis (basi excepta) leviter infuscatis; his sat robustis, quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} manifeste longiori, 4° sat elongato quam 1^{us} (et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti) sublongiori; capite subtiliter punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, transversim leviter impresso, subtilius punctulato; elytris subtiliter crebrius punctulatis; epipleuris paullo ultra medium continuis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti paullo longiori. Long., 2 l.; lat., 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

This species bears much resemblance to *M. fumaticornis*, but is smaller, with the antennæ (the basal joint excepted) slightly infuscate and the elytra much more finely punctulate.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Koebele.

M. biguttigera, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 exceptis) infuscatis, elytris maculis nigris binis (sc. altera rotundata basali, altera elongata prope apicem oblique posita) ornatis; antennis modice robustis, quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} sat longiori, 4° quam 1^{us} (et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti) vix longiori; capite vix manifeste punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, transversim minus fortiter impresso, sat crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; elytris fere ut prothorax punctulatis; epipleuris paullo ultra medium continuis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti paullo longiori. Long., 2 l.; lat., 1 l.

A very distinct species on account of the markings on its elytra, consisting of (on each elytron) a small roundish black spot on the base nearer the lateral margin than the suture and an elongate black spot placed obliquely near the apex (this also nearer the lateral margin than the suture).

N.W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

M. variegata, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 exceptis) piceis, elytris plagis nigris (sc. macula lunata basali, macula mediana transversa, maculis 2 subapicalibus oblique positis, et margine apicali) ornatis, metasterno tarsisque infuscatis; antennis ut præced

entis; capite inter oculos distincte minus subtiliter punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, transversim impresso, vix crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; elytris quam prothorax paullo magis crebre punctulatis; epipleuris vix ultra medium distincte continuis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti paullo longiori. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

Structurally very near the preceding from which it differs widely in respect of its color and markings—also in several other respects, especially in the much more distinct puncturation of its head.

N.W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Masters.

M. subsuturalis, sp. nov. Elongata; sat nitida; supra pallide brunneo-testacea, prothorace (nonnullorum exemplorum) indeterminate nigro-adumbrato, scutello nigro, elytrorum sutura angustissime nigra, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 fuscis exceptis) nigris; subtus nigra, pedibus testaceis (tarsis subinfuscatis); antennis (maris) quam corpus haud brevioribus sat robustis, (feminae) brevioribus gracilioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} parum longiori, 4° modice elongato (1° et 2° 3° que conjunctis longitudine sat aequali); capite sat distincte punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, transversim impresso, leviter minus distincte punctulato; elytris sat crebre subfortiter punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsoletis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This little species bears considerable resemblance to that which I take to be *suturalis*, Boisd., but differs from it *inter alia* by its black undersurface.

Victoria.

M. eyrensis, sp. nov. Præcedenti (*M. subsuturali*) valde affinis; differt antennis totis brunneo-testaceis, prothorace distincte punctulato, oculis magis grosse granulatis, elytrorum sutura leviter infuscata nec nigra. Long., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Very close to the preceding, but certainly distinct on account of the much coarser granulation of its eyes.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

M. tricolor, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; testacea, capite prothoraceque rufis, antennis (articulis basalibus 4 exceptis) et elytrorum sutura (hac sat late) nigris, tarsis plus minusve infuscatis; antennis quam corpus sat brevioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° minus brevi, 3° quam

2^{us} parum longiori, 4^o minus elongato (quam 1^{us}, et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti, paullo breviori); capite sat fortiter punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, transversim vix impresso, sat crebre sat fortiter subrugulose punctulato; elytris sat crebre sat fortiter nec rugulose punctulatis; epipleuris paullo ultra medium sat distinctis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This species bears much superficial resemblance to *M. Froggatti*, Blackb., but, besides color differences, is very distinct from it *inter alia* by its strongly punctulate head and prothorax.

Victoria.

M. sordidula, sp. nov. Ovalis; sat nitida; sordide testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 3 exceptis) infuscatis; his sat gracilibus, quam corpus sat brevioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2^o brevi, 3^o quam 2^{us} sat longiori, 4^o minus elongato (quam 1^{us} et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti subbreviori); capite subtilissime punctulato, inter oculos transversim sulcato et sub-bituberculato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, transversim vix manifeste impresso, distincte sat crebre punctulato; elytris crebre subfortiter punctulatis; epipleuris vix ad medium distinctis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali ceteris conjunctis longitudine æquali. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l (vix).

Resembles *M. inconspicua*, Blackb. from which however it differs *inter alia* by the puncturation of its prothorax.

Victoria; on the Black Spur and in other localities.

M. interincta, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitida; testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 5 exceptis) nigricantibus, sutura (hac peranguste) corporeque subtus nigris; antennis modice robustis, quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2^o brevi, 3^o quam 2^{us} manifeste longiori, 4^o sat elongato (1^o, et 2^o 3^o que conjunctis, longitudine sat æquali); capite distincte punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato (exempti typici in fronte transversim 3-foveolato); prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, transversim fortiter impresso, sublævi; elytris subfortiter sat crebre punctulatis; epipleuris vix ultra medium distinctis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Much resembles *M. subsuturalis* (of which it is possibly a well-marked local form) but differs from that species in its considerably larger size, in the basal five joints of its antennæ testaceous, its less infuscate tarsi, &c.

Victoria.

M. melancholica, sp. nov. Ovalis, minus elongata; sat nitida; piceo-nigra, capite prothorace que obscure rubrescentibus, pedibus piceo-testaceis (tarsis obscurioribus); antennis minus robustis, quam corpus parum brevioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} paullo longiori, 4° modice elongato (1° et 2° 3° que conjunctis, longitudine sat æquali); capite minus perspicue punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato et distincte bituberculato; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, transversim vix perspicue impresso, leviter punctulato; elytris subtiliter minus perspicue punctulatis; epipleuris paullo ultra medium sat distinctis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Easily recognisable by its small size, dark color, and the fine inconspicuous puncturation of its very nitid elytra.

Victoria; Alpine region.

M. ordinaria, sp. nov. Ovalis, modice elongata; sat nitida; nigra, capite prothorace que flavo-testaceis, antennarum tibiærumque basi plus minusve rufescentibus; antennis sat robustis, quam corporis dimidium multo (maris) vel vix multo (feminae) longioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° sat brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} (maris manifeste, feminae vix) longiori, 4° longitudine 1° sat æquali (quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti subbreviori); capite obsolete punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, transversim vix manifeste impresso, subtilissime sparsius punctulato; elytris subtiliter minus perspicue punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsolete; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

N.S.W.; on the Blue Mountains.

M. pictifrons, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis, subparallela; sat nitida; nigra, capite supra (fronte summa labroque nigris exceptis) prothorace supra antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; antennis quam corporis dimidium multo longioribus, articulo basali modice elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} manifeste longiori, 4° modice elongato (quam 1^{us} vix longiori, quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti subbreviori); capite vix perspicue punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, transversim manifeste impresso, sat distincte punctulato; elytris crebre fortius (fere subrugulose) punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsolete; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Easily distinguishable by the coloring of its face,—the labrum

and the part behind the transverse sulcus being black while the intermediate portion is yellow. Its nearest previously described ally seems to be *M. modesta*, Blackb.

Victoria.

M. piticollis, sp. nov. Ovalis, modice elongata; sat nitida; testacea, macula frontali maculis in prothorace 2 magnis et elytris (macula magna communi testacea excepta) fuscis vel nigro-fuscis, antennis (basi excepta) plus minusve infuscatis; his quam corpus paullo brevioribus modice robustis, articulo basali modico, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} sat longiori, 4° modico (1°, et 2° 3° que conjunctis, longitudine sat æquali); capite vix perspicue punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori plus quam dimidia parte latiori, transversim vix impresso, subtiliter minus perspicue punctulato: elytris leviter minus perspicue punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsoletis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti manifeste longiori. Long., 2 l.; lat., 1 l. (vix).

Readily recognisable by the dark blotch on the middle of the forehead together with another somewhat similar (but larger) on either side of the median line of the prothorax and close to its front margin. The common testaceous area on the elytra seems variable in size and shape,—in some examples being nearly a parallelogram and occupying the larger portion of the elytra, in other examples being considerably smaller and having its shape modified by the dark basal and apical coloring being more or less prolonged along the suture (I have not seen any example in which the suture is wholly dark so as to divide the testaceous spot).

Victoria.

M. debilis, sp. nov. Ovalis, minus elongata; nitida; sordide rufo-testacea, antennis (articulis basalibus 4 exceptis) tibiis tarsis pectoreque infuscatis, abdomine fere nigro; antennis minus robustis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo basali sat elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} sesquilingiori, 4° sat elongato (1°, et 2° 3° que conjunctis, longitudine sat æquali); capite fere lævi, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, transversim vix perspicue impresso, sparsius sat subtiliter punctulato; elytris subtiliter sat sparsim (quam prothorax paullo magis subtiliter magis sparsim) punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsoletis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

A species of inconspicuous appearance, differently colored from

its allies, and with the puncturation of its elytra unusually fine and sparse.

Victoria.

M. albotincta, sp. nov. Ovalis, minus elongata; nitida; nigropicea, tibiis tarsisque dilutioribus, elytrorum lateribus albidis; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, minus robustis, articulo basali sat elongato, 2° brevi, 3° quam 2^{ns} sesquolongiori, 4° sat elongato (1°, et 2° 3° que conjunctis, longitudine sat æquali); capite vix perspicue punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, transversim vix impresso, fortius sat crebre punctulato; elytris ut prothorax punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsoletis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti vix longiori. Long., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l. (vix).

Apart from other characters the coloring of this species is so distinctive that it is impossible to confuse it with any of its described allies.

Victoria.

M. (?) tarsalis, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; sat nitida; supra sordide testacea hic illic indeterminate infusata, antennis nigris, pectore abdomineque nigris, pedibus testaceis; antennis robustis, quam corpus paullo brevioribus, articulo basali minus elongato, 2° sat brevi, 3° quam 2^{us} parum longiori, 4° sat elongato (quam 1^{us} et quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti sublongiori); capite sat magno (quam prothorax haud multo angustiori), distincte punctulato, inter oculos transversim profunde arcuatim sulcato; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, transversim obsolete impresso; subtiliter sat crebre punctulato; elytris crebre subtilius (quam prothorax paullo minus subtiliter) punctulatis; epipleuris pone medium obsoletis; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali (? maris solum) valde dilatato, quam ceteri conjuncti subbreviori. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

I feel much hesitation in attributing this species to *Monolepta* on account of the remarkable dilatation of the basal joint of its hind tarsi, and also on account of that joint being not quite so long as the three following joints together. I cannot, however, find that any other genus has been characterised to which this insect might be referred, and the tarsal character does not seem sufficient to justify the formation of a new genus.

S. Australia; near Quorn.

M. croceicollis, Germ. I have not seen any *Galerucid* agreeing with the description of this species, but it does not seem at all likely to be a true *Monolepta* as its author states that the third joint of its antennæ is as long as the fourth.

The described Australian species of *Monolepta* are now so numerous that it seems desirable to attempt a tabular statement of their characters. In the following table I have been obliged to rely more upon distinctions of color and markings than I altogether like doing, but this is due to the fact that a good many species probably attributable to *Monolepta* were described by the earlier authors in terms which gave no information regarding them except in respect of their colors and markings and it seems desirable to include these in a tabular arrangement although there are only two or three of them that I have been able to identify as among the species before me. I do not think that this is a very important matter, however, as I find that few species of *Monolepta* vary too much to be confidently separated by such broad distinctions of color and marking as I have made use of.

- A. Elytra with sharply defined markings.
- B. The elytral markings transverse.
- C. Base and apex of elytra not concolorous.
- D. Elytra red in front, dark behind.
- E. Abdomen fulvous *dimidiata*, Jac.
- EE. Abdomen black *divisa*, Blackb.
- DD. Elytra dark in front, red behind *hemorrhoidalis*, Fab.
- CC. Base (at least in its scutellar region) and apex of elytra concolorous.
- D. The base and apex entirely black.
- E. An entire median pale fascia *fasciatipennis*, Blackb.
- EE. The pale fascia not reaching the lateral margins *picticollis*, Blackb.
- DD. Base black around the scutellum, red laterally; apex black.
- E. The basal red of the elytra is an isolated spot *angulata*, Blackb.
- EE. The basal red of the elytra is widely connected with the median red portion *alpina*, Blackb.
- BB. The elytral markings longitudinal.
- C. The marking consists in the suture being black.
- D. Puncturation of prothorax indistinct or at least very feebly impressed.
- E. Underside black.
- F. Species of normal form.
- G. Hinder part of head black *Froggatti*, Blackb.
- GG. Head entirely testaceous *intertincta*, Blackb.
- FF. Form very narrow and subparallel
- EE. Underside testaceous *subsuturalis*, Blackb.
- DD. Prothorax very strongly and conspicuously punctured *suturalis*, Boisd.
- CC. The markings consist of a discal dark vitta on each elytron *tricolor*, Blackb.
- CCC. The markings consist of a whiteish marginal vitta on each elytron *Tepperi*, Blackb.
- BBB. The elytral markings consist of isolated spots. *albotincta*, Blackb.

- C. Apex of elytra black.
- D. Elytra pallid, with a basal and apical spot black *quadrinaculata*, Jac.
- DD. Elytra black, with a pale humeral spot *humeralis*, Fab.
- DDD. Three or four large isolated dark spots on each elytron *variegata*, Blackb.
- CC. Apex of elytra pallid.
- D. Underside testaceous.
- E. Two black spots on each elytron (Form elongate)... .. *biguttigera*, Blackb.
- EE. One black spot (basal) on each elytron (Form normal) *sparsipennis*, Blackb.
- DD. Underside black *quadrinaculata*, Fab.
- BBBB. Elytral markings different from the preceding.
- C. Elytra pallid, with a number of fine zigzag dark lines *implicata*, Blackb.
- CC. Elytra testaceous, with a rose-colored basal patch and subapical spot *rosea*, Blackb.
- AA. Elytra without sharply defined markings.
- B. Elytra dark (*i.e.*, green blue or blackish).
- C. Head black.
- D. Prothorax testaceous or red.
- E. Antennæ entirely black *nigricornis*, Blackb.
- EE. Base of antennæ testaceous.
- F. Size small (length less than 2 l.), surface nitid *modestus*, Blackb.
- FF. Size larger (length more than 2 l.), surface subopaque *Meyricki*, Blackb.
- DD. Prothorax black or bluish.
- E. Apical joints of antennæ fulvous *Germari*, Jac.
- EE. Apical joints of antennæ dark *quesita*, Blackb.
- CC. Head partly testaceous.
- D. Legs testaceous.
- E. Size small (length about 1½ l.) (Form narrow) *pictifrons*, Blackb.
- EE. Size larger (length more than 2 l.) (Form normal) *occidentalis*, Blackb.
- DD. Legs black *Benallæ*, Blackb.
- CCC. Head entirely rufous or testaceous.
- D. Scutellum dark.
- E. Size very small (length less than 1½ l.), elytra dark piceous *melancholica*, Blackb.
- EE. Size larger (length about 2 l.), elytra deep black *ordinaria*, Blackb.
- DD. Scutellum yellow *lebiaformis*, Boisd.
- BB. Elytra testaceous, or reddish, or brownish-testaceous.
- C. Basal joint of hind tarsi less than half again as long as the rest together.
1. Basal joint of hind tarsi of normal form.
- E. Upper surface more or less mottled or clouded with a darker tone of color.
- F. Elytra considerably more closely and conspicuously punctured than disc of prothorax.

- G. Form very elongate. Elytral puncturation (for a *Monolepta*) very strong *eyrensis*, Blackb.
- GG. Form normal. Elytral puncturation considerably less strong.
- H. Antennæ (at least of one sex) long robust and (except basal three joints) black *simulatrix*, Blackb.
- HH. Neither sex with antennæ as H. *inconspicua*, Blackb.
- FF. Puncturation of prothorax and elytra uniform or nearly so.
- G. This puncturation (for a *Monolepta*) very strong *sordidula*, Blackb.
- GG. This puncturation very feeble *debilis*, Blackb.
- EE. Upper surface uniformly bright testaceous, without infuscation *cognata*, Blackb.
- DD. Basal joint of hind tarsi (at least in one sex) strongly dilated... .. *tarsalis*, Blackb.
- CC. Basal joint of hind tarsi at least half again as long as the rest together.
- D. Antennæ more or less testaceous.
- E. Transverse discal impression of prothorax obsolete.
- F. Antennæ (except piceous apical joint) wholly testaceous *elytrura*, Blackb.
- FF. Antennæ (except at base) infuscate *brevior*, Blackb.
- EE. Transverse discal impression of prothorax well defined *dilutior*, Blackb.
- DD. Antennæ entirely deep black *fumaticornis*, Blackb.

CASSIDIDES.

CHIRIDA.

This genus was founded by Dr. Chapuis (Gen. Col. xi. 405) for certain species attributed by Boheman to *Coptocycla* and which differ from *Coptocycla* in their claws being appendiculate instead of simple. Dr. Chapuis says that owing to the slight regard Boheman paid to the structure of the claws in his descriptions of *Cassididæ* it is impossible to specify accurately which of his *Coptocyclæ* should enter this new genus; the only species he (Dr. Chapuis) can answer for as members of *Chirida* are two from S. America. The following species from tropical Queensland agree sufficiently with Dr. Chapuis' diagnosis to be at any rate provisionally placed in *Chirida*, although it is quite possible that if they could be compared with the American species on which the genus was founded it might appear necessary to found another distinct genus for these Australian forms. It may be noted that one of the species described below is so near (judging by the description) to *Coptocycla Holmgreni*, Bohem. that although Boheman does not describe the claws of that insect it is almost

sure to be congeneric with the species before me, from which it seems a probable conclusion further that all the other Australian *Cassidides* described by Boheman as congeneric with *Holmgreni* must be eliminated from *Coptocycla*. The following characters in combination distinguish these insects from all the other known Australian *Cassidides*:—Head entirely hidden under the front of the prothorax; claws appendiculate, the basal piece not being pectinate; prothorax much narrower than the elytra. The two species described below differ *inter se* so much in size and facies as well as in some structural characters that they might well be treated as generically distinct from each other, but in view of the large number of Australian *Cassidides* still remaining undescribed it is better I think for the present to be content with describing *species* and grouping them in genera by a few well-marked characters, as generic classification should be based if possible on plentiful supplies of material. The characters I have mentioned above associate these two together and distinguish them from all other genera that have been attributed to Australia.

C. multicolor, sp. nov. Subrotundata; nitida; valde convexa; pallide testacea; supra (marginibus explanatis exceptis) nigro-picea, rufo-ferrugineo-variegata; antennis fere ad coxas posticas attingentibus, subfiliformibus, articulis 3^o—5^o inter se sat æqualibus (quam 1^{us} gracilioribus paullo brevioribus, quam 2^{us} gracilioribus sat longioribus); prothorace transverso, fere æqualiter elliptico, fere lævi; elytris leviter interrupte striatis, striis grosse punctulatis, antice retusis, pone scutellum vix distincte gibbis, humeris callosis; tarsorum articulo apicali ultra præcedentem vix excedenti; corpore subtus fere lævi. Long., 3 l.; lat., 2½ l.

The markings of the convex discal portion of the upper surface are as follows:—On the prothorax this portion is ferruginous with a short broad blackish vitta running forward a short distance from the base and dilating at its front; on the elytra the discal part is blackish with the following parts ferruginous—the scutellum and a spot on either side of it, on each elytron a little behind the scutellum a V-shaped mark having its apex on the suture, on each elytron behind the middle a subsutural spot, also the lateral and apical edges of the discal part (this edging being dilated inward about the middle and near the apex). The ferruginous parts are slightly raised and are probably metallic when the insect is alive. The explanate margin is wide and sloped downward; at its widest part it is considerably narrower than the interval between it and the suture. The prothorax is almost exactly of the figure that is known in mathematics as a section of an elliptic spindle and is

sunk between the prominent and somewhat acute humeral angles of the elytra to its lateral angles which are obtuse. This species is probably near *Coptocyclus Holmgreni*, Bohem., but I judge from the description of that insect that *inter alia* it differs much from the present one in color and marking.

N. Queensland; taken near Cairns by Mr. Cowley; also sent to me by Mr. Masters.

C. macima, sp. nov. Scutiformis; nitida; valde convexa; pallide testacea, antennarum parte apicali nigra, elytrorum parte discoidali rufescenti nigro-variegata; antennis fere ad coxas posticas attingentibus, parte dimidia apicali quam basalis nonnihil robustiori, articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} vix longiori, 4^o quam 3^{us} fere duplo longiori, 5^o quam 4^{us} (et 6^o quam 5^{us}) sat breviori, 6^o—10^o inter se sat æqualibus, 11^o quam 10^{us} sat longiori; prothorace transverso sublævi, angulis lateralibus subacutis; elytris hic illic striis brevibus punctulatis impressis (in aliis partibus fere lævibus), pone scutellum alte gibbis, humeris leviter callosis; angulis humeralibus rotundatis fortiter (sc. ultra prothoracis angulos laterales) productis; tarsorum articulo apicali ultra præcedentem manifeste excedenti; corpore subtus fere lævi. Long., 6 l.; lat., 5 l.

The markings on the convex discal portion of the elytra are as follows:—On the retuse portion in front some inconspicuous blackish clouds, a linear interrupted blackish marking or series of marks running obliquely from the humeral callus to the suture at about its middle, an irregular blotch of blackish color near the apex of the suture which is obsoletely continued along the suture to its actual apex (on the explanate border). The form of the prothorax is peculiar; at either extremity of the front (evenly curved) outline (which represents I suppose the front and lateral margins) the outline is sharply rectangular; from this angle the prothorax narrows strongly hindward, its outline on either side being nearly an oblique straight line; this straight line at its hind extremity merges without a defined angle into the sinuate horizontal base which in the middle is moderately lobed hindward. The gibbosity behind the scutellum (in reality it includes the scutellum) is very pronounced (amounting to a large conical protuberance), the front slope of which bears a large deep fovea on each elytron. The explanate margin of the elytra is very wide, being at its widest part scarcely narrower than the interval between its inner margin and the suture. The fourth joint of the antennæ distinctly longer than any other joint except the first and eleventh is a very distinctive character. The appendiculation of the claws is, even more markedly than in

the preceding species, of the peculiar form that Dr. Chapuis attributes to *Chirida*. That learned author says that the structure is not quite that which the term "appendiculated" indicates; but that the base of each claw is dilated in such fashion as to produce the appearance (if the two claws be looked at from in front of them) of their basal parts being connected by a kind of erect quadrate lamella. The front margin of the prothorax does not project far beyond the head; when the antennæ are projected forward the apex of the basal joint is visible from above.

N. Queensland; near Cairns.

C. (?) lacunata, sp. nov. Breviter late ovalis (vel potius subquadrata); nitida; sat convexa; supra rufo-ferruginea, margine explanato (prothoracis toto, elytrorum in medio solum) testaceo translucido; capite (parte antica nigra excepta) antennis (parte apicali vix infuscata) pedibusque testaceis; corpore subtus nigro (abdominis apice testaceo); antennis elongatis ad coxas posticas attingentibus, articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} graciliori et paullo longiori, 4^o quam 3^{us} sat longiori, 7^o—11^o clavam laxam minus dilatatam formantibus; prothorace fortiter transverso, sat æqualiter elliptico, lævi (puncturis nonnullis sat magnis ante basin positis exceptis); elytris pone scutellum haud gibbis, vix striatis, striis sat regulariter punctulatis (puncturis in striis sat parvis), humeris sat callosis, angulis humeralibus rotundatis minus productis; corpore subtus sparsim perspicue punctulato; tarsorum articulo apicali ultra præcedentem vix excedenti; unguiculis appendiculatis (in sensu solito). Long., 2½ l.; lat., 2 l.

The claws of this species are very difficult to examine without breaking them off as they scarcely project from the penultimate tarsal joint and are recurved in form so as to be closely applied to its under surface. They are divergent (*i.e.* having their dorsal border lying in the direction,—or nearly so,—of the longitudinal line of the tarsus) and are appendiculate in the ordinary sense of the term, the front claws being more markedly so than the others (perhaps in one sex only). This species is difficult to place in Dr. Chapuis' classification of the *Cassididæ*: the only subfamily characterised as having the head covered by the prothorax and also the claws appendiculate is the *Chiridites*,—but in its single genus (*Chirida*) the appendiculation of the claws is of the peculiar structure mentioned above (under *C. maxima*), whereas in the present insect it is of ordinary structure. It would perhaps be justifiable on this ground to find a new generic name for this species, but for reasons mentioned above it seems at present desirable to avoid multiplications of genera for the Australian

species of this family ; at any rate under the condition in which I find myself of not having available for comparison a large collection of *Cassididae* from all parts of the world.

As a *species* this insect is very easily recognisable. The red color of its elytra extending over the explanate margin (which is fairly wide, but at its widest considerably narrower than the interval between it and the suture) except on a conspicuous yellow transparent patch placed at about the middle of its length characterises it quite unmistakeably.

N. Queensland ; given to me by Mr. French.

C. simplaria, sp. nov. Subrotundata ; sat nitida ; sat convexa ; testacea, supra parte convexa discoidali indeterminate obscuriori ; antennis fere ad coxas posticas attingentibus, subfiliformibus, articulis 3^o—5^o inter se sat æqualibus (quam 1^{us} gracilioribus vix brevioribus, quam 2^{us} gracilioribus multo longioribus) ; prothorace transverso fere æqualiter elliptico, vix manifeste punctulato, parte discoidali a margine explanato sulculo interrupto curvato et 4-foveolato leviter impressa distincta ; elytris vix striatis irregulariter fortiter seriatim punctulatis, hic illic irregulariter (et longitudinaliter et transversim) areis leviter convexis instructis, pone scutellum haud gibbosis, humeris callosis ; tarsorum articulo apicali ultra præcedentem vix excedenti ; corpore subtus fere levi. Long., 2½ l. ; lat., 2⅓ l.

An almost uniformly brownish testaceous insect, with the convex portion of the upper surface here and there more decidedly *brown* than the rest of the surface. Not quite so nitid as is the preceding (*C. multicolor*) and distinguishable also by the convex disc of the prothorax being separated from the explanate margin by an exceptionally distinct but much interrupted furrow in which there are four well marked large impressions. The shoulders of the elytra are rather strongly projected forward (reaching the middle of the prothorax), their front angles being obtuse. The more or less smooth (somewhat convex) spaces on the elytra are very ill defined and consist of two or three transverse and obliquely longitudinal patches placed in the neighborhood of the front half of the suture. The prothorax is very finely and closely but scarcely distinctly punctulate.

N. Queensland ; taken near Cairns by Mr. Cowley.

CASSIDA.

C. Adalaidæ, sp. nov. Ovalis ; sat nitida ; convexa ; rufobrunnea, corpore subtus obscuriori, antennis apicem versus picescentibus ; his brevibus (vix ultra coxas intermedias attingentibus), articulo 3^o quam 2^{us} graciliori et sat longior ;

(4° sat æquali), articulis ultimis 5 clavam laxam formantibus (10° fere transverso quam 11^{us} fere duplo breviori); prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, antice late rotundato, postice sat fortiter bisinuato, subtilissime coriaceo et sparsim vix perspicue punctulato; elytris punctulato striatis, puncturis in striis crebre positis sat magnis, interstitiis discoidalibus latis leviter convexis. humeris vix callosis, angulis humeralibus obtusis modice productis, marginibus punctulatis minus latis; corpore subtus sublevi. Long., $2\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Distinguishable from *C. mera*, Germ., and *C. denticulata*, Bohem., *inter alia* by the non-denticulate sutural apex of its elytra, from *navicella*, Bohem., by its head and undersurface not being black, &c., and from *perpusilla*, Bohem., by its much larger size.

S. Australia.

C. prothoracica, sp. nov. Late breviter ovalis, postice angustata; sat nitida; sat convexa; brunneo-testacea, antennarum parte apicali elytris et corpore subtus plus minusve infuscatis; antennis fere ut præcedentis (*C. Adelaideæ*) sed clavæ articulis paullo magis elongatis; prothorace fere ut præcedentis sed antice multo magis anguste rotundato; elytris vix striatis, seriatim punctulatis, inter series interstitiis haud convexis, humeris leviter callosis, angulis humeralibus minus obtusis modice productis, marginibus vix distincte punctulatis minus latis; corpore subtus sublevi. Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{10}$ l.

Distinguishable at once from the previously described Australian species of the genus by its non-striate elytra, the rows of punctures being separated by flat interstices. The infuscation of the elytra is variable and ill-defined consisting of a few elongate blotches of which the most constant appear to be two placed obliquely one on either side of the scutellum.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Sloane near Mulwala.

ASPIDOMORPHA.

A. planipennis, sp. nov. Rotundata; minus convexa; nitida; testacea; antennarum apice, elytris (maculis 3 magnis transversim positis exceptis, sc. 1 communi a basi ad mediam partem suturæ extensa et utrinque macula ovali in margine explanato paullo pone basin posita), nigris; elytris pone scutellum haud gibbis, vix (striis subsuturali et externa exceptis) postice obsolete, callo humerali sat prominulo, angulis humeralibus obtusis, margine explanato quam discus nullo modo angustiori, disco medio paullo pone basin fovea profunda impresso.

Var. *macula communi elytrorum nigromaculata*, maculis lateralibus ad marginem extensa, et macula in margine explanato prope apicem addita. Long., 5 l.; lat., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The notable character in this species is the great width of the explanate margins of its elytra which at their widest are fully as wide as the interval between the suture and the external stria. The insect is allied to *A. ramulopicta*, Wag., from which it differs *inter alia* by the character just cited, by the absence of a yellow spot in the front black part of the explanate margin, and by the elytra being without any gibbosity behind the scutellum and being much less evidently striate.

N. Queensland; taken by Mr. Cowley near Cairns; the var. taken by Mr. Masters.

A. lauta, sp. nov. Rotundata; modice convexa; nitida; testacea; prothoracis elytrorumque disco plus minusve brunnescentibus; horum sutura (plus minusve manifeste) et notula subsemicirculari (hac ab angulo humerali introrsum curvata, in discum paullo extensa et marginem lateralem paullo ante apicem attingenti) ferrugineis; elytris pone scutellum fortiter gibbis, aliter ut precedentis (*A. planipennis*). Long., $4\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $3\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Owing to the colors of this species being all various shades of testaceous or reddish-testaceous they present a washed-out appearance which seems constant and characteristic. The only marking that is at all well-defined is a ferruginous curved mark on the elytra which commences at the humeral angle and curves inward (reaching about its middle just on to the discal side of the external stria) arriving at the lateral margin again a little before the apex. It is distinguished from most of its allies by the antennæ being constantly unicolorous. The explanate margin of the elytra (as in *A. planipennis*) is at its widest fully as wide as the interval between the suture and external stria.

N. Territory of S. Australia; near Port Darwin. A N. Guinea species (which I have been unable to identify) is near this one but has elytra almost impunctulate.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

RHIZOBIUS.

R. secessus, sp. nov. Breviter late ovalis; valde convexus; minus nitidus; pube albida suberecta et setis longioribus magis erectis vestitus; ferrugineus, metasterno piceo, antennis pedibusque rufo-ferrugineis; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter, elytris sat subtiliter (sed quam prothorax sat fortius) crebre, punctulatis; prosterno medio longitudinaliter

depresso, spatio depresso antice sat angustato utrinque subtiliter carinato. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.

In my tabulation of the species of *Rhizobius* (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1892 pp. 257 &c.) this species should be placed along with *R. discolor*, Er., and *Evansi*, Muls., from both of which it differs *inter alia* by the much finer puncturation of its elytra.

Victoria; taken at the Hermitage, on the Dividing Range.

